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Volume 154 No. 18 November 1, 1948

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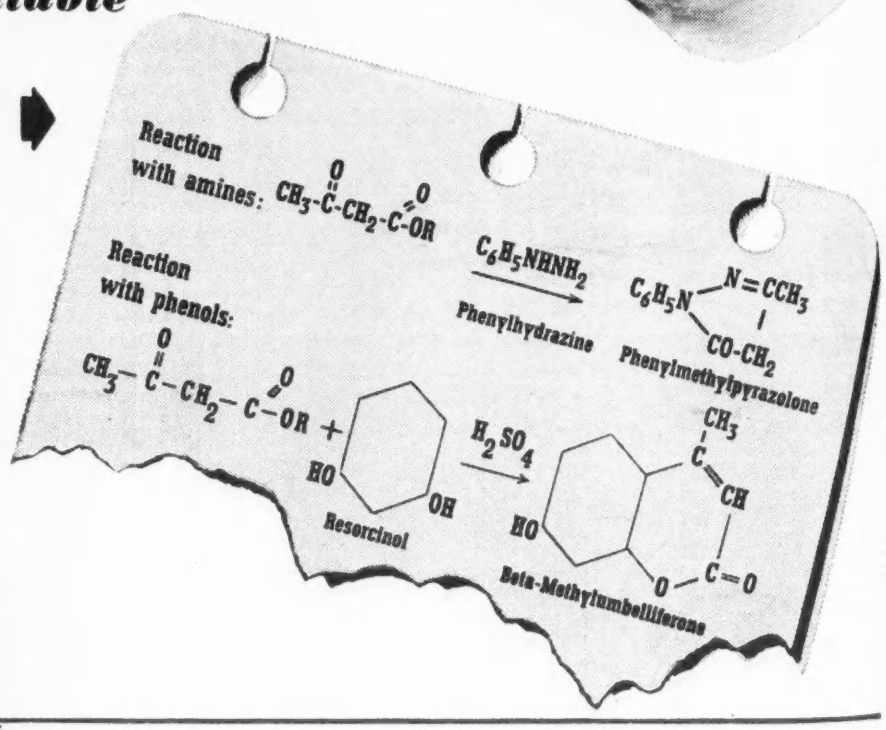

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Biologicals Making Rules Eased by USPHS

The United States Public Health Service announced an amendment to its regulations covering manufacture of biologicals October 26 which will permit licensed manufacturers to subcontract their work to others under certain conditions.

Heretofore it has been a requirement that the manufacturer who was licensed to produce a particular product had to actually produce the product in his own establishment. Because of the many new developments taking place in the biological field, particularly in the making of rare blood serums, the requirement was found to be an unnecessary hardship.

The amendment adds a new section to the regulations having to do with licenses which will permit a licensed manufacturer to have the initial and partial processing work performed by others under these conditions:—

1. The names of the subcontractors have been registered with the Surgeon General.

2. The Surgeon General finds that the product is in short supply due either to the peculiar growth requirements of the organism involved or to the scarcity of the animal required for production purposes.

3. The licensed manufacturer has established with the subcontractor such procedures, inspections, tests or other arrangements as will assure full compliance with the applicable regulations related to continued safety, purity and potency.

Dodge Accepts Post With Paris ECA Office

Appointment of H. William Dodge as chief of the petroleum section in the Paris office of the Economic Cooperation Administration was announced October 27. Mr. Dodge has been chairman of the board of Air Products, Inc., since March 1, 1946, and is now on leave of absence from that company. During the war he served with the War Production Board and the Petroleum Administration for War.

Mr. Dodge is a former vice-president and general sales manager of the Texas Company. He began work for that company as an office boy in 1903, and was with the company until 1945.

Alcohol Data for 1947-48

Production, withdrawals, stocks and losses of domestic undenatured alcohol during the fiscal year ended June 30, and a comparison with the similar period of a year ago, were reported by the alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
Production at industrial alcohol plants, proof gals.	332,282,148	248,793,639
Withdrawals from industrial alcohol plants and bonded warehouses	382,134,363	390,725,340
Tax-paid withdrawals, proof gals	38,758,397	47,144,066
Tax-free withdrawals, proof gals	343,375,966	343,581,274
Losses in industrial alcohol bonded warehouses, proof gals	897,782	1,046,462
Stocks, proof gals	38,273,358	27,016,234
In industrial alcohol bonded warehouses, proof gals	37,699,285	25,322,730
In denaturing plants, proof gals	574,073	1,693,504
Materials used at industrial alcohol plants in the production of ethyl alcohol—		
Grain and grain products, lbs	422,793,431	516,580,281
Potatoes and potato products, lbs	266,482,588	366,078,283
Cassava and cassava products, lbs	49,237	6,760,426
Molasses, gals	175,947,462	70,310,252
Ethyl sulphate, gals	109,244,594	106,456,844
Sulphite liquors, gals	237,364,270	205,336,430
Other materials, lbs	2,112,285	1,325,430
gals	16,186,925	20,024,830

Data on denatured alcohol produced from both domestic and imported alcohol for the same periods was as follows:—

	Wine gals. 1947-48	Wine gals. 1946-47
Production		
Completely denatured alcohol	184,281,826	185,744,086
Specially denatured alcohol	34,867,789	36,395,715
Withdrawals	149,394,037	147,348,371
Completely denatured alcohol	185,108,031	191,251,377
Specially denatured alcohol	34,748,659	36,324,125
Losses	150,359,572	195,927,752
Stocks	109,257	147,446
Completely denatured alcohol	1,073,659	1,961,033
Specially denatured alcohol	226,077	102,261
	846,582	1,378,777

Penicillin, Streptomycin Rules Amended by FDA

The Food and Drug Administration amended its regulation covering certification of penicillin and streptomycin October 28 to provide for an alternative assay method (1) for the packaging of sodium, potassium, or calcium penicillin in 300,000 unit containers, and (2) for the packaging of procaine penicillin in oil in larger containers than twenty milliliters if it is packaged for repacking or is labeled solely for veterinary use. The amendments become effective immediately.

Phenol Industry Meeting Indefinitely Postponed by OIT

Plans of the Office of International Trade to hold a meeting this month of producers, consumers, distributors and exporters of phenol to discuss some of the problems relating to export of this product have been postponed indefinitely.

A month ago, when it was first intended to call the group together, there was some indication that prices of phenol were getting out of line and threatening to create difficulties in the licensing of the product for export. The situation has since been corrected, it was stated, and also the supply and demand appears to be in better balance, thus making it unnecessary to call a committee of the industry to Washington for discussion.

Fourth quarter export quotas of phenol are to be announced soon and are expected to run at about the same level as the previous quarter — 7,500,000 pounds. It has also been forecast that phenol formaldehyde resins may soon be taken off the positive list and placed under general license for export.

Cocoa Beans Interim Allocation Proposed

An interim allocation of 446,390 long tons of cocoa beans for the cocoa year beginning October 1, 1948, was proposed to participating governments for their approval on October 28 by the International Emergency Food Committee. The allocation covers 75 percent of the 1948-49 estimated world export supply of 600,000 long tons. The final allocation is expected to be made in February.

Chemicals Freight Rate Hearings Postponement Sought by MCA

The traffic committee of the Manufacturing Chemists Association has protested the starting of hearings this month on plans of the nation's railroads to increase freight charges on a long list of chemical products, some of the increases scheduled to upwards of 50 percent.

The hearings, to consider a proposal to eliminate most of the exception ratings now applying to the movement of chemicals and place these products under a uniform classification, have been scheduled by the railroads' Committee on Uniform Classification for November 8 through December 13, in various cities. The MCA has asked that they be delayed until after the first of next year, on the grounds that insufficient time has been given industry to digest the proposal and make a full presentation of its case against the changes, but no word has been received that the request will be granted.

The proposal grows out of the general class rate investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1939, on which it issued two voluminous reports in 1945 authorizing adjustments in freight rate structure that would eliminate unreasonable differences now existing in charges on the movement of traffic within and between various rate territories.

Changes in the ratings of products of particular interest to the chemical industry are found in Docket No. 2, issued last September by the railroads' Committee on Uniform Classification. Approximately 500 separate chemical items are covered in this docket, which are now being studied by the traffic experts of the chemical companies to determine just how elimination of the exception rate and inclusion of the chemicals under a uniform classification will affect the ultimate cost to consumers.

Although some bulk products are involved, the principal effect of the change in the rate-making basis will be felt largely by l.c.l. shipments. In some instances it has been found to be an increase over present charges by as much as 50 percent. In other cases it has been found that, while one product has been included for uniform classification, a related product is not so considered, with the result that one product may be favored over another in the total freight charges involved.

Shippers have been invited to appear at the hearings at principal shipping points throughout the country and express their views on the individual items in the docket, so that they can be considered in drawing up the final recommendations that will go before the ICC for its approval. The schedule of hearings, as announced by the railroads' committee, is as follows:—November 8, New York; November 15, Chicago; November 22, Atlanta, Ga.; November 29, Dallas, Tex.; December 2, Denver, Colo.; December 7, Seattle, Wash., and December 13, San Francisco.

Margarin Tax Repeal Compromise Plan Offered

Representatives of three leading dairy organizations October 28 urged imposition of a flat ban on production and sale of colored oleomargarin. At the same time they proposed that all fees and reporting requirements for retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers of uncolored oleomargarin be abolished.

The proposal was advanced in a statement by the policy committees representing the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, the American Butter Institute, and the National Creameries Association. It will be submitted separately to members of the three organizations at forthcoming annual meetings.

The National Association of Margarin Manufacturers and the National Cotton Council of America, two organizations leading the fight for repeal of all oleomargarin taxes, immediately rejected the proposal on the grounds that it seeks only to confuse the issue and would give no relief to consumers. They insisted that there is no valid reason for any tax or discrimination, state or Federal, against margarin, yellow or white.

Welsh Succeeding Ward In Naval Stores Post

Jay Ward, who has been in charge of the naval stores conservation program, administered by the Forest Service since 1936, retired from government service because of age October 31. He will be succeeded by William Welsh, assistant supervisor of the program with headquarters in Valdosta, Ga., since 1945.

Mr. Ward went to the Department of Agriculture as a marketing specialist with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1933. When the naval stores program was set up under the soil conservation and domestic allotment act in 1936 and its administration was turned over to the Forest Service, he was placed in charge.

Railroad Commissioners Oppose Freight Raise

The National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners urged the Interstate Commerce Commission October 26 to deny the request of the railroads for an immediate temporary increase of 8 percent in railroad freight rates. The railroads petition for the increase has been set for hearing November 30, and the commissioners asked ICC to adhere to the schedule.

The commissioners said that the 8 percent increase would advance the costs of freight transportation by $672,500,000. Such an increase should not be granted, they said, until ICC finds that the railroads are confronting an emergency.

ECA Reviews Prices

The Economic Cooperation Administration announced October 27 that it was reviewing the basis on which payments are made for commodities shipped under the European recovery program.

The review of prices by the ECA is mandatory under section 202 of the appropriations act, which prohibits payments in excess of market prices. Consultations are held with individual industry groups, representatives of government procurement agencies and the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

In line with this procedure, ECA has scheduled a meeting for today with a number of experts having extensive experience with prices.

Price Trend Decline Slowed

The downward trend of prices on the whole in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs continued last week, but it was substantially slowed by advances in edible vegetable oils. Heavy chemicals also contributed some to the support, but the downside got weight from corn products and aromatic herbs and oils. The overall average was cut 0.1 point. A year ago it got a 1.7-point boost and was 4.9 points higher.

Several antimony compounds were advanced. An advance in zinc did not yet affect quotations on its salts. Chrome and molybdate colors are slated for advances this week. Foreign silver was reduced; the proteinates were advanced. Formaldehyde in tankcars was reduced; muriatic acid in like lots was advanced. Continued upward trends in by-product feedstuffs affected quotations on linseed meal, dried blood, tankage, and menhaden meal. Ammonium sulphides were raised. Some fatty acids and stearates were cut. Castor oil was on the downside, so were imported casein, potato starch, copaiba and tolu balsams, and fourteen spices, including black and white peppers.

Basic conditions showed very little change in any division. A broadening buying policy was reported in alkalies and chlorine in connection with contracting for 1949. Producers were a bit wary about taking on bigger orders. The big deterrent is uncertainty over labor and transportation costs; there is, moreover, widespread guessing on the general economy after next March. Nonferrous metals are a puzzling influence, such as the scarcity of lead cutting the call for potassium carbonate, also used in making special glassware for radar and such.

Generally speaking, the potash situation has become quite easy in both agricultural and chemical fields. Substantial importation from France is getting under way. One of the most puzzling areas in chemical markets in general is that of textiles, where the trade is beginning to react from overbuying. Production of organic insecticides is being reined in because of loaded bins. The nitrogen situation continues to be the tightest in chemical and related circles, mostly because of inadequate production power, both man and mechanical. Some longing looking in the direction of Chile is reported.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Oct. 29, 1948	Oct. 22, 1948	Oct. 31, 1947
143.0	143.1	147.9

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.3
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	146.7	146.1	135.1	132.5	118.2
June	147.3	143.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	145.9	142.5	137.7	133.5	125.5
August	144.4	140.4	136.6	133.9	127.2
September	144.3	141.9	137.0	134.0	130.4
October	143.7	146.1	143.1	133.5	133.2
The year	*146.3	147.8	138.8	133.8	123.2

* Ten months.

Mineral Earth Pigments Demand in 1947 Reported

The demand for mineral earth pigments remained at a high level during 1947 and total domestic output was approximately the same as in 1946, the Bureau of Mines reported last Friday. Natural mineral pigments and manufactured iron oxide pigments, in short tons, sold by processors in the United States last year, as compared with 1946, were reported by the bureau as follows:—

	1947	1946
Mineral blacks	[1]	6,369
Precipitated magnetic blacks	[1]	[1] ....
Natural brown oxides (metallic browns)	5,861	5,823
Vandyke brown (finished pigment)	[1]	[1] ....
Sap brown	....	....
Pure browns (96% or better iron oxides)	1,016	1,018
Natural red oxides	20,524	22,436
Pure red oxides (98% or better Fe_2O_3)	17,331	17,050
Venetian reds	7,127	9,727
Pyrite cinder	1,682	964
Other red iron oxides	18,817	17,345
Natural yellow oxides (high Fe_2O_3)	[1] ..	[1] ....
Pure yellows (85% or better Fe_2O_3)	10,496	[2]9,527
Ochers (low Fe_2O_3)	9,130	[2]10,774
Siennas—		
Burnt	940	1,197
Not burnt	1,441	2,401
Umbers—		
Burnt	3,051	3,727
Not burnt	671	916
Other	17,280	[2]5,823
Total	115,367	115,697

[1] Included under "Other."
[2] Revised.

Contributing to the bureau's production data were American Pigment Corporation, Pulaski, Va.; Blue Ridge Talc Company, Henry, Va.; Calco Chemical division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.; Clinton Metallic Paint Company, Clinton, N. Y.; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Forche & Smith, Falls Creek, Pa.; Keystone Filler & Manufacturing Company, Muncy, Pa.

Magnetic Pigment division of Columbian Carbon Company, New York; George S. Mepham Corporation, East St. Louis, Ill.; the Micronizer Products Company, Charlotte, Mich.; Mineral Pigments Corporation, Muirkirk, Md.; Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul; National Aluminate Corporation, Chicago.

New Riverside Ochre Company, Cartersville, Ga.; Penn Paint & Filler Company, Antes Fort, Pa.; Prince Manufacturing Company, Bowmanstown, Pa.; Reichard-Coulston, Inc., New York; Ricketson Mineral Color Works, Milwaukee; Seminole Pigment Company, Easton, Pa.; George B. Smith Chemical Works, Inc., Maple Park, Ill.; Solomon Grinding Service, Springfield, Ill.; Synthetic Iron Color Company, Richmond, Calif.; C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa., and C. K. Williams & Co. of California, Ltd., Everyville, Calif.

Nitrogen Quotas Ordering Deadline Set at November 30

Foreign governments which have been unable to place certified orders for purchase of their entire allocations of fertilizer nitrogen from the United States under the International Emergency Food Committee program by October 31 were given an additional thirty days by the Office of Domestic Commerce on October 28 to place such orders for that portion of the allotments eligible for shipment after January 1, 1949.

Direction number 4A to allocation regulation number 2 required that certified orders for the entire allocation be played by October 31 and that at least 75 percent of the order which commercial sources are called upon to supply must be shipped by January 1. This is to make certain that exports will not unduly affect domestic fertilizer supplies during the months of heaviest demand in this country.

Because of financial difficulties some countries were unable to meet the October 31 deadline and faced a prospect of losing that part of the allocation remaining uncertified as of that date. In some cases this meant the loss of the entire allotment because no certified orders had

—Continued on page 89

General Mills Names Dewey Chemical Division Vice-Pres.

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has appointed Carter Dewey vice-president of its chemical division and has named E. K. Smith secretary and comptroller of the division. Mr. Dewey joined the chemical division when it was formed in 1943 and has served as its secretary and comptroller since 1944. Mr. Smith joined the General Mills organization in 1937 and was transferred to the chemical division in 1945. He was appointed chief accountant in 1947.

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Dihydrostreptomycin Output Commenced by Merck & Co.

Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., has started production of dihydrostreptomycin, a new streptomycin derivative used in the treatment of tuberculosis. According to the company, reports of early clinical trials of the new drug at the recent Veterans Administration Conference on Streptomycin in Tuberculosis, coupled with other reports from the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research, were sufficiently encouraging to justify the starting of production.

The new product is currently in pilot plant production, and manufacturing facilities are being prepared at the company's Stonewall plant. Full scale production will be started as soon as the facilities are available, but distribution will be held up until the Food and Drug Administration prepares proper regulations and publishes them in the Federal Register.

Tanham Heads Safety Council

James Tanham, vice-president of the Texas Company, New York, has been elected president of the National Safety Council. Mr. Tanham also is chairman of the executive committee and a director of the Greater New York Safety Council.

Acetophenone Output Expanded by Carbide

The Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, has announced the first large-scale production of acetophenone. The solvent, which had been previously available only in small lots, can now be furnished in tankcar quantities by the company.

The company has also announced that it will put phenyl methyl carbinol on the market in the near future, with the expectation that increased availability of this product will stimulate its use both as a solvent and in syntheses.

Fentress Gets New Post In Interior Department

Carroll D. Fentress was named director of refining in the oil and gas division of the Department of the Interior by Max W. Ball, director of the division, October 27.

Int. Nickel Appoints Dean

International Nickel Company, New York, has appointed Dr. John G. Dean head of the industrial chemicals section of its development and research division.

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorizations to Marshall Plan countries amounted to $178,932,075 during the week ended October 27, it was announced by the Economic Cooperation Administration. This raised the total authorizations to date to $2,504,841,556. Of the new authorizations, $112,641,966 was for purchase of materials and supplies from the United States. Included in the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—$2,428,300 for shelled peanuts, $442,000 for pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations and coaltar products, $18,540 for stearic acid, $105,000 for sulphur and $5,600 for mineral wax (ozokerite), all from the United States; $134,000 for copper sheets from Canada and $150,000 for hospital and x-ray supplies from United Kingdom, Netherlands, Bizone Germany and Belgium.

To Belgium—$230,000 for naval stores and $180,000 for inedible tallow from the United States.

To Bizone Germany—$48,000 for copra from Netherlands East Indies.

To Denmark — $42,000 for chemical specialties and $282,000 for soybean oil from the United States, and $140,000 for cottonseed cake from Brazil.

To France—$9,000,000 for crude oil and petroleum products, $682,000 for inedible tallow, $1,300,000 for potash industry mining equipment, $3,994,387 for flaxseed, $1,150,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers and $150,000 for chemicals, all from the United States; $780,000 for primary lead from

—Continued on page 69

Phosphorus and Phosphates Prices Increased by Victor

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, has announced increased prices for phosphorus and some of the sodium phosphates, effective today. The new price schedules, based on carload quantities, are as follows:—

Phosphorus, tankcars, $14 per 100 pounds; phosphorus, packed solid in drums, $17.50 per 100 pounds; phosphorus, ten pound wedges in drums, $20 per 100 pounds; tetrasodium pyrophosphate, $6.90 per 100 pounds; disodium phosphate, anhydrous, $7 per 100 pounds, and trisodium phosphate, $3.80 per 100 pounds.

Merck Appoints Four New Vice-Presidents

Merck & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Rahway, N. J., has appointed four new vice-presidents. They are Reginald P. Lukens, for production; Dr. J. L. K. Snyder, for domestic sales; Blythe M. Reynolds, for engineering and purchasing, and Eugene J. Lyons, for personnel.

Mr. Lukens, who joined the company in 1915, has been in charge of manufacturing since 1935. Dr. Snyder became associated with Merck in 1932 as head of the general sales department. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Lyons have been with the company since 1944 and 1946, respectively.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Candle manufacturers—Finland.
Machinery importers, distributors—Ecuador.
Metalworking plants, shops—Bahamas.
Oil (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers—Cuba.
Photographic supply dealers, photographers—Siam.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Atropine oxide.
6-7, Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
Di (alphaphenylethyl) ether.
Di-tertiary-butoxydiaminosilane.
Filicic acid.
Methoxybutyl acetate.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Myristyl sodium sulphonate.
Octaverin.
Papaverin phenylglycolate.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
N-N-N'-N'-Tetramethylethylenediamine.
N-N-N'-N'-Tetramethylphenylenediamine.
Trimethylcetylammonium pentachlorphenate.
Uelissinic acid.
Xanthotoxin.

Botanical Drug Collections Decreased 50% This Year

A 50 percent drop in 1948 botanical drug collections was offset in some degree by a 33 percent decrease in sales, was the consensus of primary market collectors and dealers obtained by an OPD representative during a thirty-day motor trip of 4,300 miles through thirteen states.

Contacted by OPD in making the survey were such collectors as Dysart of Asheville, N. C.; the Graybeal brothers of Roan Mountain, Tenn.; Dinkenspiel and also Rosenbaum of Louisville, Ky.; Donzelot and Schaeffer, both of St. Louis, Mo.; the Greer brothers of Marion, Va., Statesville, N. C., and Pikeville, Ky.; McGuire of West Jefferson, N. C.; White of Lenoir, N. C.; Rosenthal of Cincinnati; Slaughter of Bristol, Tenn.; Wilcox of Boone, N. C., and Fuller of Coeburn, Va.

The sharp drop in 1948 collections was the direct result of a mountain labor drift from drug collection to work in saw mills and canning factories, and to farming of agricultural crops that commanded high demand and prices from the canners. Also, collection has become more difficult in some mountain areas formerly rich in botanicals but which are becoming increasingly barren of such materials even to the point of some items being now entirely extinct.

Some of the production decrease may be laid to the low prices named by some collectors in their spring buying lists. Later, and very sharp advances in many prices failed to divert diggers from more profitable activities. Had higher prices been named early in the collection season, a different result might have been attained but none of the collectors were willing to gamble higher prices against probable demand.

All of them reported a substantial decrease in the general consumption of medicinal botanicals and none were disposed to pay the higher prices that would have brought larger collections at a time when manufacturing consumers were mainly silent on their actual needs, especially since consumer inventories at the beginning of collections in the past several years had proven to be large.

This combination of factors produced low prices to diggers last spring and a shift to higher prices for many botanicals lifted the total collection but moderately. The probable fact was that the available labor was totally inadequate materially to raise collection totals when prices to diggers were raised in mid-summer.

Some understanding of the extent to which prices to diggers were raised in the effort of collectors to stimulate drug gathering may be secured from the following tabulation. Since prices paid diggers are part of the collectors actual costs, the tabulation presents no prices but does show the percentage of price advances on a few of the many botanicals collected. The percentage of change was obtained by comparing prices prevailing in October, 1948, with those ruling in October, 1947, as follows:—

	Percent Higher
Balmony leaves	100
Bayberry bark of root	50
Black cohosh root	66
Black haw bark of root	80
Black willow buds	50
Boneset herb	600
leaves	100
Button snake root	275
Clover flowers, red	40
Ginseng root, wild	100
Golden thread herb	33
Indian physic root	300
Live everlasting leaves	700
Mandrake root	66
Peppermint leaves	17
Pink root	50
Raspberry leaves	114
Sassafras bark, select	50
ordinary	77
Shoony haw bark of tree	80
Spearmint leaves	60
Stillingia root	66
Wild yam root	100

The data from which the above compilation was obtained also showed that the

—Continued on page 87

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office.

Chemicals, Hamburg, Germany (CR-1, agency); Sao Paulo, Brazil (CR-3, agency); Athens, Greece (CR-4, agency); Baroda, India (CR-5).

Cosmetics, Hamburg, Germany (CR-1, agency).

Dietary deficiency offsets, Germany (CR-2).

Dyes, Baroda, India (CR-5).

Fertilizers, Sao Paulo, Brazil (CR-3, agency).

Glass making and shaping accessories, Marchienne-au-Pont, Belgium (CR-6, agency).

Insecticidal spray equipment, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (CR-9).

Pharmaceutical products, Baroda, India (CR-5); Sao Paulo, Brazil (CR-8, agency); Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (CR-10, agency).

Plastics materials, Marchienne-au-Pont, Belgium (CR-6, agency).

Tanning materials, Genoa, Italy (CR-7, agency).

Gets Mathieson Post

Harry P. Smith has been appointed assistant general manager of sales by the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Smith, who joined the company in 1944, was formerly New York district sales manager. Prior to joining the Mathieson organization he was president of the George Chemical Company, now a division of Diamond Alkali Company.

Jungmann Gets New Post With Titanium Pigment

The National Lead Company, New York, has appointed H. J. Jungmann assistant to the general sales manager of the Titanium Pigment Corporation. He will assume the position left vacant by the recent death of Robert S. Perry, jr., today.

Mr. Jungmann has been associated with the National Lead Company since 1924, when he started at its St. Louis plant. He was subsequently transferred to the sales department, and in 1940 was moved to Chicago as office manager of the western sales office of the pigment corporation.

Southern Shellac Elects Fritts Vice-President

The Southern Shellac Manufacturing Company, Memphis, Tenn., has elected H. H. Fritts vice-president and a director. Mr. Fritts, who is currently associated with the Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, will join the Southern Shellac organization as sales manager on December 1. He was associated with the National Lead Company for several years before joining the Baker Castor Oil Company in 1942.

Textile Chemists and Colorists Discuss Results of Research

Some 1,200 persons were gathered in Augusta, Ga., October 21 to 23, for the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Most of the business of the convention had to do with research in many areas of textile finishing, more than twenty-five papers being presented on work done in individual laboratories or by sectional groups. "Advancing textiles through research" was the theme of the convention, and it was repeatedly emphasized that the most important trend in the textile industry was the increasing recognition and enlistment of technically trained men and the adoption of scientific processes in the "wet" field. Prominent among these were washing processes and the establishing of instrument and temperature controls for uniformity.

The general activities and progress of the association were reviewed by the president, Henry F. Herrmann, of the General Dyestuff Corporation, in at least three formal talks. The membership was reported to have reached 6,000. Three new sections had recently been established—Mohawk-Hudson Valley, Pacific Coast and Western New England. J. Robert Bonnar, technical director for the General Dyestuff Corporation, had been appointed to succeed Dr. L. A. Olney as chairman on research. A merchandising committee was being set up to negotiate the manufacture and distribution of test apparatus developed in the association's studies. A number of such equipments were exhibited.

Henry F. Herrmann
AATCC President

Mr. Herrmann made a strong plea for the development of standards. He said that the association was working with the American Standards Association on international standards and had reached a satisfactory working relation with the British Society of Colourers and Dyers with respect to the preparation of a new edition of the Colour Index. A contribution of $25 for each technical meeting of each section had been set up with the view of getting desirable speakers. Prizes will be provided for students in textile schools.

The general policy, as defined by Mr. Herrmann, is to deal with practical problems in the development of control standards looking to quality results in the wet processing of textiles. The scope of this service of textile chemistry to the consumer by way of quality products and the manner in which the consumer can share in the benefits were outlined in a question-and-answer program broadcast over the radio by President Herrmann, Dr. L. A. Olney, J. Robert Bonnar, of the General Dyestuff Corporation; Miles A. Dahlen, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Charles W. Dorn, of the J. C. Penney Company; M. Antoinette Falcone, of the Associated Merchandising Corporation; Helen Thackeray, of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company; and A. R. Thompson, of the Ciba Company.

Research Programs

Increased support of the research program by corporate members was solicited by Mr. Herrmann in one of his talks. J. Robert Bonnar and Emmett Driscoll discussed phases of the corporate membership plans. The research programs of fifty-three committees were generally reviewed and committee reports were presented as follows:—

Dimensional changes in textile fabrics, by Dr. W. E. Coughlin, of Good Housekeeping Institute.

Evaluation of detergents for wool, by Clarence L. Nutting, of Arlington Mills.

Fastness of dyed materials to perspiration, by J. N. Dalton, of Pacific Mills.

Fastness to light, by W. A. Holst, jr., of the National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Fastness to washing, by Charles A. Seibert, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Fire resistance of textile materials, by Dr.

—Continued on page 38

Merchant Exporters Group Formed by N. Y. Trade Board

Declaring that now is the time for all merchant-exporters to unite to further their foreign trade operations, Norman F. Revel, president of the Fine Chemical Company, last week accepted the chairmanship of the "merchant-exporters committee," operating as part of the International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade. Mr. Revel is also a member of both the alkali and chemical advisory panels of the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce.

"International tensions have already created an unhealthy economy in the export-import field," Mr. Revel stated in his acceptance address before the executive committee of the International Trade Section. "As realists, we must expect and prepare for increased problems in these three fields: government regulations, currency and exchange, and our functioning under ECA."

As one of its first activities, the committee sent identical telegrams to both President Harry S. Truman and Republican candidate Thomas E. Dewey, asking for an appointment to discuss problems of foreign trade.

Sharp & Dohme Appoints Muckle Export Sales Head

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has appointed Russell J. Muckle export sales manager to succeed Con M. Hewitt, who has been named director of marketing in the domestic sales division. Mr. Muckle has managed export sales in the Far East and South America for Frederick Stearns & Co. at different times between 1934 and 147, and served as instructor in foreign trade at the University of Detroit before his association with Sharp & Dohme, Inc.

Heath Joins Boody

Irving R. Boody & Co., New York, has appointed G. Warren Heath manager of its chemical and pharmaceutical department. Mr. Heath was formerly associated with Charles L. Huisking & Co. and the Biddle Sawyer Corporation, and was previously far eastern sales director of William R. Warner & Co.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Prospects of any further tax reductions on individual incomes either next year or in the foreseeable future are evaporating rapidly. Chairman Harold Knutson of the ways and means committee of the house, who has been the chief drumbeater for lower individual taxes, stated a few days ago that he did not believe his committee would take up the question of tax reductions until late in the session, if at all. He said that the reason for delaying action is to give Governor Dewey—when he takes over as President—time to look over the Federal budget and familiarize himself with the financial condition of the Treasury.

But that is only one reason. The other, real reason is that it is doubtful whether the Treasury could stand a further reduction in revenues without running into the red again, in the light of prospective expenditures. It now seems likely that the new budget under the Dewey administration will be as large as that of the current fiscal year unless there are to be wholesale firings of government employees, stopping of Federal projects, and other drastic money-saving actions—and these are not in the cards. Out of a budget of $40,000,000,000 or $42,000,000,000, there is only about $10,000,000,000 or $12,000,000,000 that the economy-minded congressmen can play around with. The rest of the budget is made up of such items as military, veterans, foreign aid (and this will be broadened by a lend-lease program), and charges on the public debt that are largely irreducible items.

The Republican-controlled Congress was unable to do much in the way of cutting the Truman budget last session, and certainly it could not be expected to cut big chunks out of the budget Mr. Dewey would send up. And that's about the only way the Treasury could be kept out of the red if there was to be another sizeable tax reduction.

Reemployment of Draftees

Industries losing workers to the military draft have been advised by the Veterans Administration that these men can still exercise their reemployment rights after three years even though the initial induction was only for twenty-one months. This is because of the peculiar reading of the law, says Robert K. Salyers, director of the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights.

Although induction into the armed forces constitutes a first enlistment, section 9 (g) (1) of the selective service act of 1948 provides for an enlistment of not more than three years. An inductee, after serving twenty-one months, can therefore extend his period of active duty another fifteen months without loss of reemployment rights. There can be no break in the continuity of his service, however.

Any subsequent reenlistment would constitute a waiver of reemployment rights.

Narcotic Reports to Be Changed

The Commissioner of Narcotics is tightening regulations controlling the movement of narcotics to provide the bureau with a closer and a more timely check on the distribution of such drugs for unlawful purposes.

Regulations have been drawn up by the commissioner to require that, in the future, all orders for purchase of narcotics

VOL 154 NO 1 1948

Import

Many important basic raw materials, chemicals, and allied products are now available for shipment from various parts of the world to the U. S. A. If you are unable to obtain what you need in the U. S., send us complete particulars as we can undoubtedly be of assistance to you in securing what you require.

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Facoil CS is an ideal material. It is the first Tall-oil product ever produced in tank car quantities having a color of 8 to 10 Hellige Varnish scale. It contains approximately 48% Fatty Acids and 42% Rosin Acids.

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The paint, varnish, soap and other industries will find this material readily adaptable to their processes. For further information, write

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Monononylnaphthalene Sulphonate

Adhesives—Wetting agent in various adhesive preparations.

Chemical—Wetting agent in making emulsions of various chemicals, textile lubricants.

Cosmetic—Wetting agent in creams, hand lotions, and the like.

Disinfectant—Wetting agent in disinfecting and germicidal compositions.

Dry-Cleaning—Wetting agent in dry-cleaning solutions.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Wetting agent in boring, cutting, drilling, and wire-drawing oils; greasing and lubricating compositions; sulphonated oils; wax preparations.

Ink—Wetting agent in printing and writing inks.

Leather—Wetting agent in dressing, fat-liquoring, finishing, soaking, softening, tanning and waterproofing compositions.

Metallurgical—Wetting agent in metal-plating and solvent-degreasing processes, metal-cleaning baths, scouring agents for metals.

Miscellaneous—Modifier of surface tension of liquids in various products and processes.

Wetting agent in cleansing compositions, embalming fluids, ink removers, making beer-glass coasters, polishing compositions, various processes involving aqueous solutions, soldering fluxes, wallpaper removers, waterproofing compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Wetting agent in lacquers, paint, varnishes, also in pigment manufacture.

Paper—Wetting agent in beater operations, dye liquors, felt conditioning, felt-cleaning agents, and sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions.

Pesticide—Wetting agent in insecticidal and fungicidal compositions, horticultural sprays.

Petroleum—Wetting agent in cutting oils and mineral-oil, pitch, and tar compositions.

Photographic—Wetting agent in blueprint and photographic processes.

Rubber—Wetting agent in cements.

Soap—Wetting agent in detergent compositions, textile soaps.

Textile—Wetting agent in bleaching, boiling-off, bowking, carbonizing, degumming, dyeing, fulling, kier-boiling, mercerizing, and soaking baths; coating, degreasing, oiling, scouring, sizing, spinning, washing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions; printing pastes.

Terpinylbetachloroethyl Ether

Chemical—Starting point (U.S. 2316625) in making plasticizers for resins and cellulose derivatives by condensing with anilin.

Tetraphenyl-Tin

Chemical—New compound which is almost odorless, white to light-tan in color, crystalline, free-flowing powder with excellent thermal stability, soluble in ethyl alcohol, insoluble in water.

Suggested for use as HCl scavenger for use with stabilizers in chlorinated compounds; reagent in chemical syntheses.

Lubricant—Suggested for use as preservative for mineral oils.

Tricarballylic Acid

Resin—Starting point (U.S. 2304687) in making superpolyamides, which are soluble in a number of solvents, by condensing with aminocarboxylic acids.

Oil Chemists Plan 22d Annual Meeting

The American Oil Chemists Society has announced the program for its twenty-second annual fall meeting, to be held at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, on November 15 to 17. The program is as follows:—

November 15

The soap and detergent section will hear the following papers: "Application of Spectrophotometric Methods to the Determination of Glycerin Color," by C. S. Miner, jr., and C. M. Weil, Glycerine Producers Association; "The Sharples Centrifugal Soap Process," by Leo D. Jones and L. Sender, the Sharples Corporation; "Principles of Detergency and Their Application in Textile Processing," by A. M. Schwartz, Harris Research Laboratories; "Glycerol Distribution in Soap Boiling Operations," by W. J. Govan, Pacific Soap Company, and "Testing of Colloidal Solutions by Dye Solubilization," by Joseph M. Lambert and Warren F. Busse, General Aniline & Film Corporation.

Papers to be presented to the drying oils section are:—"A Spectrophotometric and Chromatographic Investigation of Stillingia Oil," by P. T. Huang, R. T. Holman and W. M. Potts, A. & M. College of Texas; "Segregation of Fatty Acids by Preferential Neutralization," by R. Nicholsen and M. W. Formo, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company; "Testing of Drying Oils II. Evaluation of Natural and Synthetic Oils," by G. W. Houston, E. C. Gallagher and D. S. Bolley, National Lead Company; "Testing of Dry Oils. III Correlation of Evaluation Data," by the same authors, and "Improved Soybean Oil

—*Continued on page 85*

Witco Vice-President

W. F. Twombly has been appointed vice-president in charge of manufacturing for the Witco Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Twombly, who has been associated with the company since 1946, will make his headquarters at its New York offices.

SOCMA Meets November 10

The monthly meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will be held at the Commodore hotel, New York, on November 10. Speaker will be Dr. W. S. Calcott, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, who will discuss "The Chemical Industry in Germany."

Consulting Chemists Told Of ECA Opportunities

There is a challenge for the consulting chemist and chemical engineer in the necessity that Europe as a whole increase substantially its production of chemicals, said Glenn H. Craig, deputy director of the ECA industry division, in an address at the annual meeting of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, in New York October 26. It is not intended under ERP that Germany should again reach its prewar level of chemical production and chemical control, Mr. Craig said, but the needs of Europe must be met by its countries. Because only in Italy is there even an adequacy of manpower, increased production must come through improved equipment and processes. It is in that connection that the consultant can usefully serve by providing essential know-how.

The objective of the Marshall plan, Mr. Craig said, is to prime Europe in the restoration of its economy to a stage of self-sufficiency which will assure a reasonable level of living and a sound, healthy functioning. The basic idea is cooperation, and technical services must be built up almost from scratch. The mechanism of the plan starts with the presentation of needs by local importers. These are passed on to agencies operating under ERP and fitted into national budgetary plans. The next step is to the Office of European Economic Cooperation; thence to EPA and, after screening, to Washington for the determination of allocations which will not unduly injure the domestic economy. Information on openings must come through the ordinary channels of trade: ECA does not buy or hire. The newly formed Anglo-American

—*Continued on page 43*

Percy E. Landolt
ACCCE President, 1948-9

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, October 31, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents

The consensus of reporting industrial purchasing agents is that business may have passed the peak of the postwar boom, is leveling off but will continue in substantial volume for the balance of this year, and could react with an upsurge after election. In October, production has continued at a high rate; 70 percent of the reports indicate this condition: those showing decreases are offset by those reporting increases. Backlogs of orders are slightly improved over September, but much lower than the high point in January of this year. The improvement is attributed to seasonal demands and holiday goods. There are more soft spots developing in the markets, confirming earlier reports that supply is catching up with demand in many lines; in some, it has now overshot demand. Opinion is mixed as to whether a speed-up of defense and ECA buying will strengthen all the current soft spots. The low spots of the past few months have been principally in soft and luxury goods. During October, slowing down of some heavy lines, such as machine tools, is mentioned.

Commodity Prices

In general, prices are leveling off, with more of a tendency to stabilize than to decrease, though the trend to lower prices is stronger than in any month since May. In some instances, the reports indicate prices are being held at the expense of profits, hopeful that increased worker productivity will open a gap between costs and prices. Falling farm prices are having a depressing effect on other goods. Talk of another inflationary wave of wage increases is not taken too seriously.

Inventories

Purchased industrial inventories are down again this month, with every indication that the rigid inventory control policy predominant in industry for several months will continue. Better availability of more items and the prevailing opinion that prices have reached their peak prompt management to hold inventory investment to the lowest possible levels necessary to maintain current production schedules. Some liquidation of overstocks and slow-moving items coming into easier supply is reported.

Buying Policy

The short-range policy on commitments continues: 95 percent are within the "hand-to-mouth to ninety-day" category. Of these, 67 percent are under ninety days. With the boom probably passing its peak, production high, prices tending lower, purchasing agents are taking a very cautious attitude; reports indicate the trend toward competitive markets is developing faster than is generally realized.

Specific Commodity Changes

While a substantial number of price increases are reported in October, they are the lowest in number since May. About the same number of commodities were down.

On the upside:—Detergents, diamond powder, electrical equipment, forging ingots, glass, instruments, iron, ammonia, antimony, burlap, cement, nickel, paint, rope, rosin, some steel, tin products, zinc.

Down:—Coal, corn products, corrugated boxes, cotton, food, acetylene, alcohol, canvas gloves, casein, leather, lumber, oxygen, paper, imported pulp, starch, textile, turpentine.

In tight supply:—Steel, lead, copper, zinc, iron, nails, nickel, pipe, aluminum, cadmium, cement, coke.

Easing:—Coal, corn products, several grades of lumber, steel lockers, vegetable oils, paper, white oil, screw machine products, plastic moldings.

Employment

Not much changed from the past month. Overall employment is slightly up, seasonal increases in some areas about balancing off seasonal decreases in others, contributing to a tighter labor situation in highly industrial localities and a surplus in the scattered manufacturing areas of the country. Skilled help and office workers are generally hard to obtain. The West coast is still plagued by waterfront and petroleum strikes.

Canada

Backorders are reported slightly up, with production maintaining the previous high levels, though hampered by power shortages. Increased construction activity is reported in most parts of Canada. Prices are strong to leveling off, inventories falling, employment up, buying policy trend is from ninety-day to sixty-day coverage.

SAACI Nominating Body Headed by J.J. McInnes

Members of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry elected James J. McInnes, jr., Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, chairman of the nominating committee at the annual business meeting held in the Roosevelt hotel, New York, on October 27.

Other members elected to the committee were Stephen F. Urban, E. R. Squibb & Sons: E. J. Maguire, Grasselli Chemicals division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; J. M. McGinty, Millmaster Chemical Company, and Philip J. LoBue, Frank G. Fanning and John A. Chew, of the companies of those names.

A humorous half-hour show, sponsored by John J. Butler, jr., of the industrial chemicals division of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, preceded the business meeting. It was announced that the organization's annual Christmas party would be held at the Astor hotel on December 15.

Mueller Awarded Nobel Prize For DDT Discoveries

Dr. Paul Mueller, of the Geigy Drug Industries, Basle, Switzerland, has been awarded the 1948 Nobel prize in medicine for his discovery of the insecticidal powers of DDT. The award will be presented at ceremonies in Stockholm, Sweden, on December 10.

Although DDT was produced in 1874 in Germany, its insecticidal properties were not known or put to use until 1939, when Dr. Mueller and his staff at the Geigy laboratories discovered them

Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Economic Entomologists, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 13-16.
American Fair Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 18.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers annual meeting, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 7-10.
American Oil Chemists Society, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 15-18.
American Petroleum Institute, Stevens hotel, Chicago, November 8-11.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.
American Public Health Association, Boston, November 8-12.
American Society for Quality Control, Sherman hotel, Chicago, November 4-5.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.
Interstate Oil Compact Commission, Allis hotel, Wichita, Kan., December 9-11.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-7.
National Barrel and Drum Association, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 4-6.
National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, November 15-17.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, November 10; annual meeting Commodore hotel, New York, December 8.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

October 29, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .24½- —
less ton lb. .27½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - .50
smaller lots lb. .41 - .56

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .66 - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.30 - —
1,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.85 -11.10

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 -11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .50 - .53
smaller lots lb. .51 - .64

standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .45 - .48

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs 2.05 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 1.43

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.148.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse ton.153.00 - —

powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.128.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.133.00 - —

bbls., c.l., frt. split ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.148.00 - —
less car lots, same basis ton.153.00 - —

gran., bulk ton.95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.123.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.128.00 - —

Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., c.l., frt. split ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.143.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.148.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls. lb. 1.34 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., worsk lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. lb.12.00 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.75
synth., dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.00

Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 - .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 - .50½

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35¾- .36¾

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - .25

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 - 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb .27 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .61 - .65

Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .32½- .33¼

Corn oil, s.d., dms. lb. .14½- Nom.

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .14½- .15½

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald. gal. 1.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.64 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.55 - —

Petroleum, 183°C to 203°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 - 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 - —

190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 —

235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb. .35 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .83 .90

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 - 1.78

Folic, bots gram. 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48

Gamma, bbls lb. 1.13 1.20

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —

Glutamic-l, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .66 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48% cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 - .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 - .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾- .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77

J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 - 2.66

L, bbls., works lb. .80 - .95

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .29 - .29¼
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3545
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72

Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 - —

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms lb. .35 - .35½

Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .3200- .3250
water white, dms lb. .3500- .3550

Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms. lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms lb. .23½ .24½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 - .21

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 -18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works ton.25.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra lb. .08½- —

Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .84 - .88

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 - 8.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10

38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.65

40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10

42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .13½- —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthocresotinic, dms, c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾- .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15¾

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 Nom.
technical, dms., works lb. 1.70 - —

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .80 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - .95

Peanut oil, s.d., dms. lb. .16¼- Nom.

Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 - 1.75

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00

cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50

75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11½- .13

cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.10 —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.00 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —

NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½- —
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns lb. .07 .07½
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.

Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70

Picric, tech., bbls lb. .30 .31
USP, bbls lb. .35 .36

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
c.l.	car lots			s.d	single distilled
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
col.	color	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	ship't	shipment
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured			W	west
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dextro.	dextrorotatory	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Propionic—Aluminum Hydrate

Acid, propionic, nat., dms., works, lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.75 - 2.79
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .61
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l. works lb. .16¼ - .17¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .24½ - .25½
single pressed, bgs lb. .24 - .25
triple pressed, bgs lb. .27¼ - .28½
Succinic, bbls lb. .87 - .90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton.13.75 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
CP, N.F., cbys., extra lb. .06½ - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .08¼ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works ton.18.00 - —

Acid, tallow, dist., dms. lb. .17½ - .18¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½ - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small, dms lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs. lb. .27 - .27½
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tonjas, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs. lb. 2.75 - Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.72.25 - 72.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.35.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .45
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.63 - 2.75
powd., bbls. lb. 2.73 - 2.85
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.48 - 1.60

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
Refined fermentation, 126-132° C, dms., dlvd lb. .36 - —
128-132° C, dms., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, cns lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —

Alcohol, cetyl, dom., CP., fiber cns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.80 - 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .90½ - .95½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Mis. R. gal. .74½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - .94
tanks, same basis gal. .73 - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .76 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. R gal. .87½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91½ - .96½
tanks, same basis gal. .75½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal.17.97 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.01 -18.06
tanks, same basis gal.17.85 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.18.94 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.98 -19.03
tanks, same basis gal.18.37 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .53½ - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.90 - —
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10½ - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.43
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Guatemalan, bgs., futures lb. .21½ - .22
Mexican, bgs. lb. .13¼ - .14
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .20 - .21
Curacao, kgs. lb. .25 - .26
Socotrine, kgs lb. .25 - .26
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .63 - .70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .38 - .39½
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald lb. .27½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo.750.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo.750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07½
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —

REAGENT A. C. S.

ACIDS and AMMONIA

The Quality Chemicals in the Quality Containers

Baker & Adamson sets the pace in the field of reagent chemicals—not only with the high purity of its products, but also with the utility of its packages. Typical examples are its Reagent A. C. S. Acids and Ammonia. Here is a group of products which lead not only because of their consistently high quality and purity, but also because they are packaged in the modern manner for the modern chemical process industries.

In recent months, B&A has introduced its new 9-Bottle Case as well as its 6½ Gallon Carboy for these products . . . two more examples of how Baker & Adamson endeavors constantly to serve well the needs of the chemical profession.

Features of the 6½ Gallon Carboy

1 "ONE-MAN" PACKAGE. Compact . . . saves labor . . . lower gross weights make possible *one-man* handling and storage—

	Gross Wts.	Net Wts.
Sulfuric Acid	138 lbs.	100 lbs.
Nitric Acid	113 lbs.	75 lbs.
Hydrochloric Acid	102 lbs.	64 lbs.
Ammonium Hydroxide	86 lbs.	48 lbs.

2 "PURITY-SEAL" COVER. Completely encloses bottle. Keeps out dirt, prevents sunlight damage to pure acids.

3 POUR-CLEAN LIP. Superior pouring control . . . easier emptying into small containers.

4 SCREW-CAP CLOSURE. Added security in sealing, yet simpler opening and closing. Keeps bottle neck clean, protects acid from contamination.

5 SAVES STORAGE SPACE. Store *more* acid in *less space* . . . rectangular solid package with reinforcing corner posts adaptable to storage in solid tiers, or on pallets. Takes less room than commercial carboy with protruding neck.

6 "FULL VIEW." Contents completely visible . . . acid level easily determined.

7 EXTRA STRENGTH BOTTLE. Designed for superior strength and uniformity.

8 RESISTANT COATING. Entire box weatherproofed for longer life and better appearance.

Features of the 9-Bottle Case

1 MORE EFFICIENT. You store more acid in less room with this square, compact case; 27% less floor area required per bottle stored than with ordinary cases.

2 EASIER TO HANDLE. You handle less gross weight per bottle of acid; find the case lighter, stronger, easier to lift and stack.

	Gross Wts.	Net Wts.
Sulfuric Acid	126 lbs.	81 lbs.
Nitric Acid	108 lbs.	63 lbs.
Hydrochloric Acid	99 lbs.	54 lbs.
Ammonium Hydroxide	81 lbs.	35 lbs.

3 MORE ECONOMICAL. You save on freight. Compared to 10-bottle cases, the lower gross weights per pound of acid means savings on freight charges equal to one case in every 15-20. Also savings when returning empties.

4 EASIER TO OPEN. Single effective catch holds top firmly closed; permits opening *without* special tools!

5 SAFER . . . CLEANER. Many construction refinements help minimize the possibility of breakage and attendant hazards in laboratory or plant. Special weather- and acid-resistant coating keeps case clean and attractive . . . in harmony with the best-kept laboratories.

6 "PURITY-SEAL" QUALITY. B&A Reagent Acids and Ammonia offer purity even higher than that of exacting A. C. S. specifications. Each case is "purity-sealed" to insure delivery in same fine condition as when shipped after final inspection.

BAKER & ADAMSON

Reagents and Fine Chemicals

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION

40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Offices from Coast to Coast

Warehouse Stocks

ACETANILID
ACETIC ACID, (Glacial)
AMYL ACETATE
ANILINE OIL
ASPIRIN USP, (Powder)
BENZOIC ACID ANHYDRIDE
BUTYL ACETATE
BUTYL ALCOHOL
CALCIUM LACTATE
CELLOSOLVE
CHLOROFORM USP
CHLOROFORM Tech
COUMARIN
DIMETHYLAMINE
GLUE, (Chipped)
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE
LACTIC ACID
LANOLIN, (Anhydrous)
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
MONOETHANOLAMINE
MONOETHYLAMINE
MYRISTYL ALCOHOL
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PARAPHENETIDIN
PERMANGANATE POTASH
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE, (Flake)
SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE
SORBITOL
SOYA BEANS
TETRACHLORETHANE

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324
CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Aluminum Hydroxide—Asbestos Fiber

Aluminum hydroxide, gel., tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis lb. .03¼ - .05½
smaller lots, same basis lb. .03¾ - .04
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20¾ - —
contract, works lb. .19¾ - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .17¾ - —
contract, works lb. .16¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .78 - —
contract, works lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .24½ - .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43½ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —

Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd. lb. .36 - .38
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 - —
jars, works lb. 15.00 - 17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

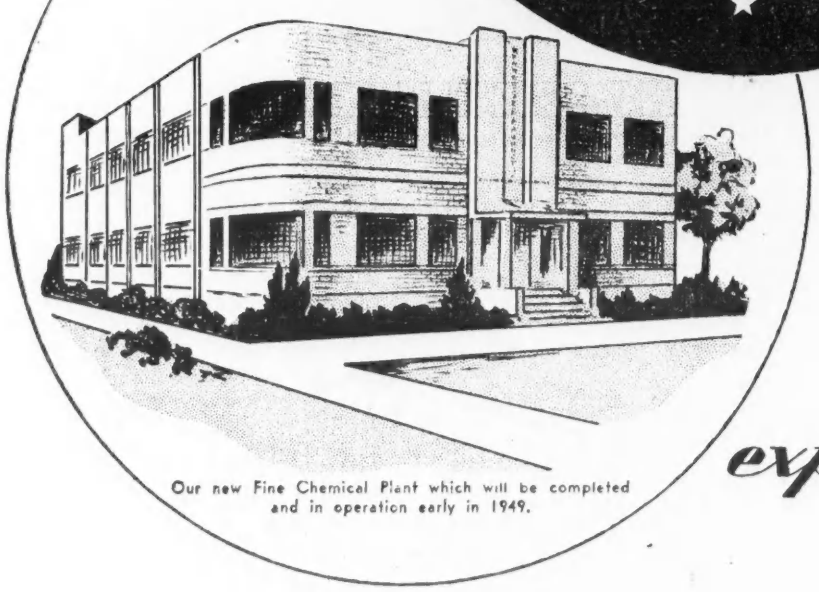
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .24¾ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .43 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .44 - .45
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .65 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminomethylethanolamine, tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Aminophiline, bots, kgs lb. 9.00 9.50
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 68.00 -70.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, ton 70.50 -72.50
Aqua (29.4% NH$_3$), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 76.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —

Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. 61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.00
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 320.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 338.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .064 - .073
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. 16½ - .17
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.24 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80% dms., works lb. .40½ - —
kgs., works lb. .42½ - —
25% dms., frt. alld. zone 1. lb. .21½ - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works, ton. 52.50 -56.50
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 42.50 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .39¾ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 230.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 248.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½ - .26
Phosphate, com'l., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .50
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .11½ - .12
Stearate, anhydrous, dms lb. .38 - —
paste, dms lb. .06½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton. 45.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-43% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots lb. 45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb. 45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .28½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - .29½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25½ - .27
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Salicylate, cns lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
imported, bls. lb. .95 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, rt. alld lb. .13 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .19 - .19½
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs., futures lb. .18½ - .19
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns lb. 2.20 - 2.35
dms. lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .66
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .80 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., chys lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .38½ - —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .35½ - .36
l.c.l., works lb. .38½ - .37
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, bbls lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 16.00 -18.50
Arnica, flowers, bbls lb. .50 - .90
root, bls. lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls lb. .18 - .20
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .75 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
Asafetida, cs. lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines ton. 56.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton. 63.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 51.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 46.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton. 51.00 - —

producing

Acetic Acid
Muriatic Acid
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Benzaldehyde, technical and N F
Cinnamic Aldehyde
Methanol (natural)
Hardwood Charcoal
Charcoal Briquettes



Our new Fine Chemical Plant which will be completed and in operation early in 1949.

expanding

Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation
General Office: NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
Eastern Sales Office: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Asbestos fiber, 7M, bgs., c.l. C30 tons), same basis ..ton.27.50 • —
7R, bgs., c.l. C30 tons), same basis ..ton.26.50 • —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.27.00 • —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.25.50 • —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.27.00 • —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery .....gal. .09½- —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery .....gal. .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ..ton.36.50 • —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines ..ton.29.00 • —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ..ton.29.00 • —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works ..lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works ..lb. .05¾- .12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery ..ton.23.00 • —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery.....ton.22.00 • —
Atropine, bots. .....oz.13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.10.35 -12.00

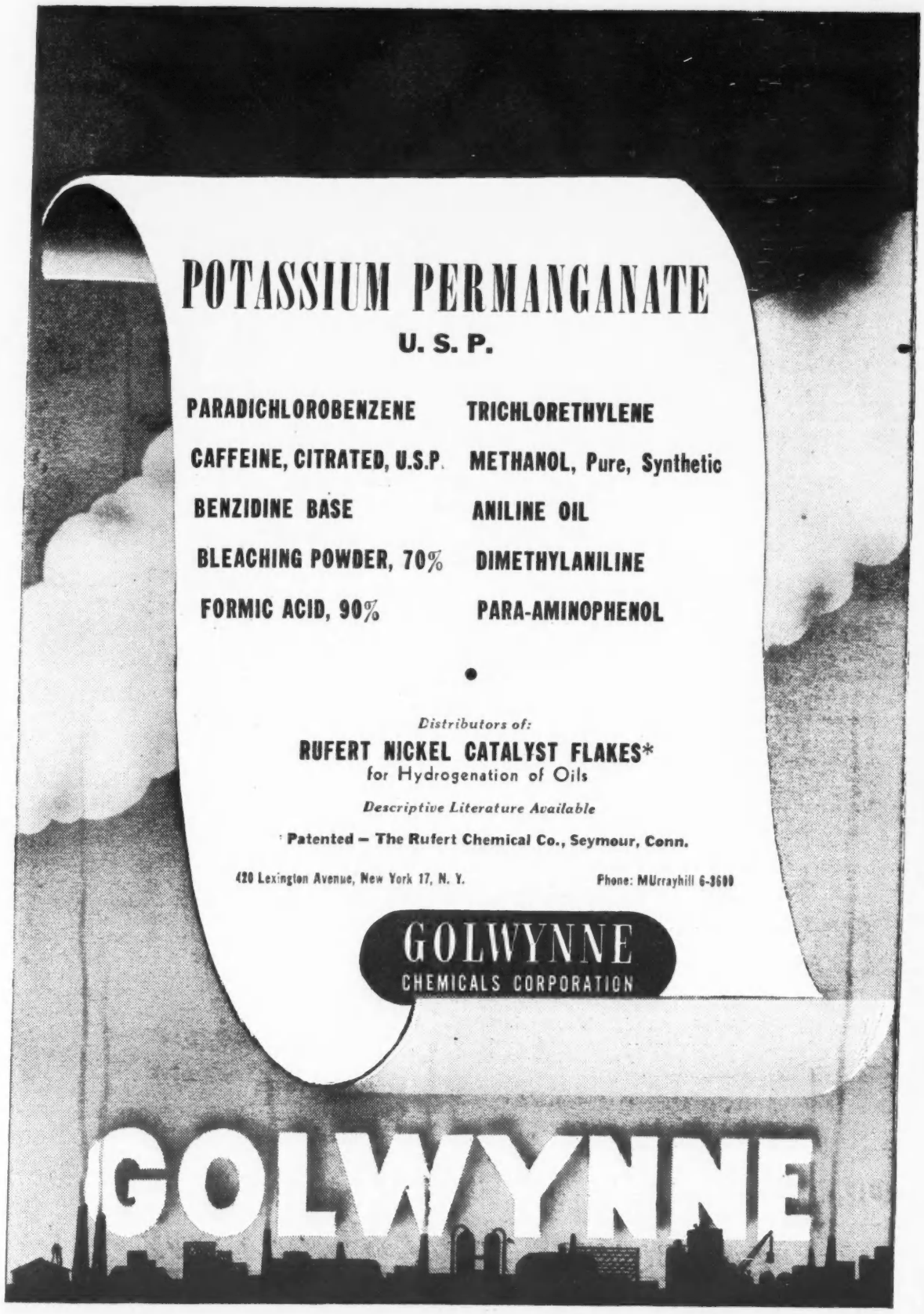
B

Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs.....lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. .....lb. .78 • .80
Barbital, dms. .....lb. 4.50 • —
Sodium, dms. .....lb. 4.75 • —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ..ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works.....ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works. .....lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, eryst., dms. ....lb. .17 • .18
pure, bbls., kgs. .....lb. .10 • .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ..ton.90.00 • —
l.c.l., works, ...ton.100.00 • —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ....lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works .....lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 • —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .14 • —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. .....lb. .09 • .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 • —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 5.12 • —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works .....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 • —
Oxide, grd., dms., works .....lb. .11 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. .....lb. .17 • .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up .....lb. .42 • —
smaller lots .....lb. .43 • —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. .....lb. .11 • .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ...ton.55.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....ton.70.00 • —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ..ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ..ton.35.05 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.36.85 • —
ex whse., N. Y. .....ton.49.65 • —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 • —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.20.00 • —
Barberry bark, bgs. .....lb. .12 • .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. .....lb. 1.20 • 1.30
Root, bls. .....lb. .50 • .60
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton.11.00 • —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. .....lb. .68 • .90
tech., cbys., dms. .....lb. .45 • .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .32½- —
dust, dry, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .22 • —
wet, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23 • —
Benzidin base, bbls .....lb. .94 • —
Benzocaine, ens. .....lb. 3.50 • 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich gal. .21 • —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio. gal. .20 • —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.30 • 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys .....lb. .20 • .28
l.c.l., works .....lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb. .90 • 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. .....lb. .60 • 1.00
dms. .....lb. .60 • .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., ens., dms. .....lb. 1.00 • 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 • .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 • .22½
Cinnamate, ens. .....lb. 3.65 • 4.00
Formate, ens. .....lb. 1.95 • 3.50
Propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.65 • 2.30
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.80 • 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. .....lb. 1.85 • 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 • —
Berberine bisulphate, ens. .....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, ens. .....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. .....lb. .30 • .33
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 • —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .73 • —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .32 • —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works .....lb. 1.75 • —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 • —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .62 • .70
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots .....lb. 1.45 • —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.60 • —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 • —
98%, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.85 • —
Beth root, bls. .....lb. .45 • .50
Biotin, cryst. .....gram.12.50 • —
Bismuth chloride, jars .....lb. 3.95 • —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3.27 • —
Hydroxide, dms .....lb. 4.18 • —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 • —
Nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.85 • —
Oxychloride, dms .....lb. 3.97 • —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.60 • —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms...lb. 4.70 • —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.80 • —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 2.75 • —
Subiodide, fib. dms. .....lb. 4.90 • —
Subnitrate, USP, dms .....lb. 2.30 • —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms .....lb. 3.20 • —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.80 • —

Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point.....lb. .17 • .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .14¾- .22¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07 • —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse,....lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l. works..lb. .08½- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse .lb. .13¾- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse .....lb. .09¼- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 • —
ctns., l.c.l., whse .....lb. .09 • —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .1123- .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 • —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 • .30
Mineral, bgs., works .....lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. .....lb. .12 • .13
bark of root, bls. .....lb. .32 • .33
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls. .....lb. .80 • .82
Tree bark, bls .....lb. .28 • .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls. .....lb. .50 • .52

Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l. works..ton.77.50 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.85.00 • —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.80.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....ton.90.00 • —
N. Y. whse. .....ton.103.00 • 120.00
bbls., c.l., works .....ton.90.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....ton.95.00 • —
N. Y. whse. .....ton.113.00 • —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.67.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.73.00 • —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.75 • —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 8.50 • —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 8.50 • —
soluble, bgs., c.l. .....lb. .17 • .19
l.c.l., ...lb. .18 • .23
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .60 • .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis .....lb. 1.90 • —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 • —
Celestial, bbls., same basis.....lb. .15 • .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 • —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 • —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).

Blue, copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 • 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis.....lb. 3.00 • 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis ..lb. 4.20 • —
Milori, bbls., same basis .....lb. .45 • —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 • .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 • —
Tungstic .....lb. 4.00 • —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis....lb. .51 • —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 • —
soluble, bbls., same basis ..lb. .45 • —
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis ..lb. .39 • —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 • .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 • .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 • .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls..lb. 3.75 • —
Tungstic, bbls .....lb. 3.75 • —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 • —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis....lb. 2.60 • 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.



Blue Dyes—Canada Balsam

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. ..... lb. .08 - .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ..... ton.75.00 —
junk, bulk, same basis ..... ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. work. ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Bonesct leaves, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls. ..... lb .45 - .50
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.97.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.102.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.117.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.122.50 - —
Borax, tech., 99½%, fine, gran., bulk, works ..ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ..ton.48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.71.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.76.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.91.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.96.50 - —
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.76.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.81.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.96.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.101.50 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point ..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis ..lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al.)
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works.lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works ..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works.lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾- .14¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works ..lb. .04¾- .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works ..lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y.lb. .05¾- .07¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾- .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09¾- .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .36
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. .83½- .88
Buckthorn bark, bls ..... lb. .23 - .24
cut and sifted, bls. ..... lb. .26 - .28
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls. ..... lb. .23 - .25
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. 06 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, ill., fnd., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss ..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tankwagons, same basis ..lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., 1c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50-50, cns., works lb. 60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 44 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works ..... lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works ..... lb. No prices
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Pithalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd ..... lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars ..... lb. 2.04 - 2.05
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 5.09 - 5.10
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd ..lb. 2.00 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures ..lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, bls. ..... lb. .70 - .88
peeled, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works ..unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd ..100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10½- .12½
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ..... ton.107.00 -140.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars. lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ..ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls. ..... lb. .65 - .72
cns. ..... lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. ..... lb. .58 - .65
cns. ..... lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, dms ..... lb. .68 - —
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms ..... lb. .37 - .44
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23¾- .24¼
Pantothenate, dextro, jars ..gram .07½- —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
Feeding grare, bgs., works ..ton.103.00- 125.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works ..lb. .07 - .07¼
less than 10, works ..... lb. .08 - .10
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald. lb. .05¾- —
less, same basis ..... lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works, lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .40 - .41
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works .. ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.50.00 - —
luminous tins, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms ..... lb. .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works ..lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works ..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms ..... lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs. lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural ..... lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works ..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) ..... lb. .44¼- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .45 - .45
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .62 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .64 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .65 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).

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CALCO, in its great plants at Bound Brook, N. J., produces a wider range of SULFA DRUGS than any other manufacturer in the world. In these giant-capacity plants, rigid inspection from laboratories through to finished big-scale production assures a uniform high excellence of quality and an assured source of supply. This is why you will find it advantageous to look to CALCO for these sulfonamides:

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Sulfamerazine
Sodium Sulfamerazine
Sulfanilamide U.S.P. (powder, crystal, micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P. (powder, crystal, micro crystal)
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Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
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Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Dicumarol
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PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
powd., bxs	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Russian, bgs.	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.75	- 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns	lb.	6.50	- 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	1.25	- —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs., afloat.	lb.	.19	- .19½
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .20½
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.55	Nom.
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.42	- —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾	- —
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06	- .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.08½	- .11
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.07½	- —
W. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08	- —
USP, cbys	lb.	.17	- .19
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	2.15	- 2.20
medium, cs	lb.	1.85	- 1.90
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs	lb.	1.73	- 1.75
Indian, cs. futures	lb.	1.82	- 1.85
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures	lb.	1.58	- 1.60
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	- —
smaller lots	lb.	5.65	- 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg		5.00	- —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00	- —
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00	- —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	.67½	- —
tins, works	gm.	.62	- —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.70	- —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	.85	- —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.80	- —
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.87	- —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.32	- —
dms., works	milli. units.	.30	- —
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.85	- —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.50	- —
Carvol, bots	lb.	9.50	-16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.38	- .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.09¾	- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.30	- —
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.34	Nom.
imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs., or more	lb.	.26¼	- .27
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more	lb.	.36	Nom.
smaller lots	lb.	.37	Nom.
Cassia, bark, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.45	- —
broken, bis	lb.	.34	Nom.
shortstick, bls	lb.	.26	Nom.
China, buds	lb.	.35½	- .36
rolls, select, cs	lb.	.10	- .10½
broken, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Kwangsi, rolls, bls	lb.	.11¾	- .12
Saigon, broken, bls.	lb.	.27	- .28
medium, bls	lb.	.33	- .33½
thin, bls	lb.	.44	- .44½
Yunnan, bls	lb.	.18	- .18½
Buds, China, bgs.	lb.	.34	- .34½
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30	- .35
Castor beans, bgs., Oct.-Nov., ship't, Brazilian ports	long-ton.	110.00	- —
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50	- —
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	22.00	- —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works,	lb.	2.00	- —
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	3.25	- —
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.27	- .28
Indian, bgs	lb.	.23	- .23½
futures, bgs	lb.	.22	- .23
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, cns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	- —
granules, cns., same basis	lb.	.42	- —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	.51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	- .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	- .59
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, cns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.52	- —
less than 500 lbs., works,	lb.	.53	- —
17.5% butyryl content, cns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.49	- —
less than 500 lbs., works,	lb.	.50	- —
26.5% butyryl content, cns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	- —
gran., 37% butyryl content, cns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.51	- .57
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.52	- .58
43% butyryl content, cns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.58	- —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56	.61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	- .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	- .66
Triacetate, flake, cns., works, frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	- —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	.70	- .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25	- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75	- —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04	- —
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	-40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	- —
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs	lb.	.46	- .50
Roman, bls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.50	- —
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	54.50	-55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works,	ton.	50.50	- —
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	39.50	-42.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	42.50	-45.50
screenings, bgs., works	ton.	33.50	- —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	50.00	-60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	35.00	- —
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06	.07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0465-	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495-	- —
tanks	lb.	.0390-	- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105-	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170-	.1130
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	-13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50-	14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	- —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net	ton.	16.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	50.00	-55.00
Chloral, dms., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Hydrate, jars	lb.	.90	- .95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.50	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.55	- 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.65	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.70	- 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works	lb.	1.55	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, cns., c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09	- .15½
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.40	- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.70	- —
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20	- .23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38	- —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.35	- —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.83	- —
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.87	- —
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.12	- —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50	- —
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00	- —
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	- —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20	- —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works,	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.09¼	- —
8½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	- .27
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.54	- —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	7.11	- —
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb.	1.26	Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.95	- —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.69	- —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.65	- —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.42	- —
Cinchophen, N.F., heavy, dms., works,	lb.	4.20	4.30
standard, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb.	.75	- 1.23
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.28	- .29
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	3.75	- 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.25	- 4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.60	- .70
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.11½	- .13
futures, bls	lb.	.09	- .10
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.18½	- .19
Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.24½	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.26	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.14½	- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.25½	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.15½	- —

It happened in 1939—it could happen again!

2/3 OF U. S. OIL OUTPUT SHUT IN!

August 17—Six Southwestern oil-producing states, through their regulatory bodies, have issued orders *shutting down the wells in all fields.*

August 18—*Natural gasoline production* was expected to reach a new low in the mid-continent within the next 12 hours. By that time most natural plants will have processed virtually the last cubic foot of available gas *and will be forced to shut down . . .*
—Platt's Oilgram

August 19—The most *critical shortage* was in *natural gasoline . . .* Refiners were anxious to obtain *assurance of supplies,* but found that *hard to obtain.*

August 23—As for several days, the greatest stringency of petroleum market supply yesterday was in *natural gasoline.* The 26-70 grade is strong in Oklahoma and Kansas . . . and is *hard to get.*
—Chicago Journal of Commerce

A NATIONAL EMERGENCY PROVES SKELLYSOLVE'S FAMED

Dependability of Supply!

Two weeks' oil-field shutdown in six states creates critical shortage of natural gasoline . . . finds Skelly with ample reserves to go on producing and supplying special solvents for several weeks!

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: When governing bodies in six oil-producing states issued orders in August, 1939, shutting down every oil field within their borders for a two weeks' period, the most critical of the resultant shortages was in *natural gasoline.* Produced mainly from natural gas coming from oil wells, natural gasoline is the raw material from which Skellysolve-B, Skellysolve-C, and similar special solvents are derived.

Few plants where these special solvents could be produced maintain sizable storage facilities for natural gasoline. This means that when oil production stops, production of special solvents could continue for only a very short time in those plants.

But not so at Skelly! For at our Lyman, Oklahoma, plant we have natural gasoline storage capacity of about 3,000,000 gallons! Throughout the two weeks' oil-field shutdown, we were able to continue making Skellysolve from our reserves of natural gasoline. All Skellysolve orders were shipped promptly upon receipt, in the usual Skelly custom. What's more, we could have gone on making Skellysolve for several weeks longer, had the shutdown continued!

This emergency clearly demonstrates what regular Skellysolve users have always known: In buying quality hexane, heptane, and octane naphthas, *you can always depend on Skelly!*

SKELLYSOLVE
In the Ink, Paint, and Drug Field

Skellysolve meets every special naphtha quality needed in this field . . . purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, low evaporation, etc. That is why you can rely on every Skellysolve. There is one with special qualities for production of paint, varnish, oilcloth, ink, linoleum, and other related products . . . as well as for laboratory use. For instance, there is a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, plus other special hydrocarbons. And, for help on your particular problems, remember to use the services of Skellysolve Technical Fieldmen.

SKELLY

Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Cobalt Acetate—Ethyl Acetate

Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.90	—
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.58	—
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.53	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87¼	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs	lb.	1.25	—
Hydrate, bbls	lb.	2.04	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs	lb.	2.04	—
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms	lb.	.56	—
solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.65	—
8% Co, dms	lb.	.61¼	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.37¼	.37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls	lb.	.75¾	—
Oxide, black, kgs	lb.	1.27½	1.30
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs	lb.	1.26½	—
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms	lb.	.38½	—
Sulphate, dms	lb.	.65	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs	lb.	1.00	—
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs	lb.	.75	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.67	.68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs	lb.	.69	.70
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.21	.22
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.90	—
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	11.85	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls	lb.	.20	.21
Blue, root, bls	lb.	.19	.20
Colchicine, bots., cns	oz.	No stocks.	
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures	lb.	3.00	3.25
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.24	.29
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.25½	.30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.45	.47
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.20	.21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.62	.69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.23	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29	.30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls	lb.	.25¼	.26¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	.29	—
crystals, bbls	lb.	.20	.20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb.	.46	—
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss	lb.	.27½	.28
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.23½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	.23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.25	.23
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.33	—
solid, 10% Cu, bbls	lb.	.45¾	—
12.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.44½	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	.32½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.30	.32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	.27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.10	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	13.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	14.00	14.80
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l.	lb.	.22¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	.24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports	ton.	260.00	265.00
Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	265.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures	lb.	05½	.06
Italian, bgs.	lb.	.06	.06½
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.06½	.07
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	5.74	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.79	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.25	—
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.17	.18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.68	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.53	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.33	.35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton	ton.	1.75	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S.E.	ton.	63.00	—
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	3.10
smaller lots	lb.	3.05	3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.80	.85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.32½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.33	.34
imported, kegs.	lb.	.30½	.30¾
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys	lb.	1.15	1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.16	.19½
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.38½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.25	—
solution, 50%, tanks, works	gal.	.20	—
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	.85	—
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31	.32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys	lb.	2.35	2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	.18¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	.18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.17
5 and 10 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.75	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.75	14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.31	.33
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.	lb.	.50	.55
powd., cs.	lb.	.60	.65
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.60	.70
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	.40	.41
Italian, bgs	lb.	.08½	.09
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.19	.19½
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.22	Nom.
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	09½	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk	unit-ton	2.55	—
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis	unit-ton	2.45	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½	.12½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	.13
tanks, works	lb.	.08	.11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25	.29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.32	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd	gal.	.27	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.35	.36
smaller lots	lb.	.42½	—
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works	ton.	41.65	52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works	ton.	34.25	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
Neutral, less 2% fa., bbls	lb.	.16	.18
over 2% fa., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd	lb.	.40	—
Dextrin, corn, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.59	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.74	—
Canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.33	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.74	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.48	—
dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.43	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.84	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.58	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.18	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.59	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.33	—
Potato, dom., bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.			
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	5.20	5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams		4.50	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).			
Phthalate, dms., tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.54	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	50.00	52.00
California	ton.	32.00	40.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	80.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast.	ton.	62.00	—
California	ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	90.00	—
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.33½	.33½
l.c.l.	lb.	.34½	.39
tanks	lb.	.32	.37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.64¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.62¾	—
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.92	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Dibutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.79	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	—
Dibutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.59½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
tanks, works	lb.	.58	—
Dichloroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.45	—
tins, small lots, works	lb.	.48	.50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.26	—
Dicoumarol bots, works	lb.	16.00	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.38	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, bb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	E	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27	—
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	.30	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.46½	—
Malcate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.62½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.61½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36½	—
tanks	lb.	.33	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.32	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.75	—
Diethylanilin, dms	lb.	.48	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	E	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.40	—
Diethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Diethylstilbestrol, bots	kilo.	300.00	330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	18.00	19.00
powd., bots	gram.	1.25	1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.85	1.00
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.33	—
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb.	.95	1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
tanks	lb.	.12½	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	—
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs	lb.	.16	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.11½	.11¾
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.26	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.73½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.71½	—
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
ret. 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½	.48½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38	—
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	.25¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	.26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls	lb.	.16	.21¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.14	.17
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.22	.26¾
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.07	.08½
refd., dms	lb.	.17¾	.18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works.	lb.	.15	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.43	—
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.35	.53
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.36	.55
N. Y. whse	gal.	.50	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC	gal.	.59	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	.62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.48	.61
dms.	lb.	.45	.56
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	64.00	66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.22
imp., NF, cut, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls	lb.	.12	.14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs	lb.	1.50	1.55
reeds, cs.	lb.	2.50	2.75

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.75	16.30
No. 2, crg	lb.	15.75	16.30
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.75	16.30
No. 2, cns	lb.	20.55	21.15
No. 3, cns	lb.	32.65	33.25
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.40	3.50
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.30	4.40
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	7.00	7.25
No. 2, cns	lb.	20.55	21.15
No. 3, cns	lb.	20.55	21.15
No. 4, cns	lb.	6.65	6.95
No. 32, cns	lb.	4.90	5.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.70	10.25
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.10	3.15
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.10	3.15
No. 5, cns	lb.	3.70	3.80
No. 6, cns	lb.	3.70	3.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.10	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	14.90	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	14.90	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	13.70	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	18.55	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.25	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	19.15	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	3.45	—
No. 9, cns	lb.	3.45	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	2.75	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	2.05	—
No. 12, cns	lb.	2.75	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	22.20	—
No. 21, cns	lb.	4.35	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 28, cns	lb.	22.80	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	16.15	—
Violet D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.55	—
No. 2, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 8, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns	lb.	13.55	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	12.50	—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 3, cns	lb.	26.40	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)

20 Chrysodine G	lb.	.53	.55
27 Orange G	lb.	.64	.67
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.53	.56
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.74	.76
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.87	.91
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.87	.91
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.61	.64
151 Orange II	lb.	.39	.41
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	—
176 Red lake A	lb.	.75	.78
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.85	.93
160 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.93	.98
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.77	.80
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.51	.53
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.59	.62
205 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.75	.80
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.69	.72
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.74	.77
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.64	.67
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.66	2.73
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	.90	.94
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.13	1.18
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.65	1.73
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.41	1.46
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.67	.70
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	1.74	1.85
382 Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.47	1.53
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.52	.55
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.88	.94
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	.94	.97
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.74	.76
446 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	.88	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.32	—
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.45	—
581 Direct deep black EW extra.	lb.	.67	—
593 Diamine green B	lb.	.50	—
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620 Sun yellow	lb.	.69	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.45	—
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.20	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.52	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.73	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.30	—
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.03	—
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.43	—
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.98	—
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
693 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.41	—
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.03	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.48	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	1.98	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.33	—
841 Safranine	lb.	2.17	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969 Hydron blue R	lb.	.67	—
978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.26¼	—
1027 Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034 Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—
1054 Alizarin saphiro' B	lb.	2.40	—
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.42	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.81	—
double paste	lb.	3.62	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.45	—
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste	lb.	2.12	—
double paste	lb.	2.13	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.60	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG.D	lb.	2.30	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.08	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.80	—
p-30 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.61	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	.90	—
p-244 Chlorazol scarlet B	lb.	1.37	—
p-315 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.67	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.72	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.14	—
Orange, R, brilliant	lb.	.73	—
Red, 4 B, conc	lb.	1.13	—
Yellow, C	lb.	.96	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.00	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same basis:—

Auramine, O	lb.	1.54	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.00	—
Jet	lb.	1.00	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.33	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.70	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.50	—
Y, extra	lb.	.54	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.63	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.70	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.37	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.19	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	.99	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis:—

Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.67	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.40	—
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.	lb.	.79	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.23	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.89	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.65	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.77	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	.93	.98
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	.27	.28
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35	.36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	.47
select, bndls.	lb.	.60	.65
Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	42.50	42.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.20	.21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.84	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.60	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.57	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.58	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram		.60	.70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.30	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.05	—
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.50	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with drawal	100 lbs.	3.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.50	—
Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Balto. Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.			
Ergot, USP, cns.	lb.	1.30	1.35
Eserine, bots	oz.	55.00	56.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	60.00	61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works	lb.	.035	—
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	.93	1.10
	lb.	.93	1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.	lb.	.18	.23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cans	lb.	.75	1.05
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	.18¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19	.19¼
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16½	.16¾
NF, dms	lb.	.30	—

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- BENZOYL PEROXIDE
- CAUSTIC SODA
- ENCOLOID (Soya Lecithin)
- IODINE (Crude and Refined)
- SODIUM SULPHIDE
- BLEACHING POWDER 70%
- DDT

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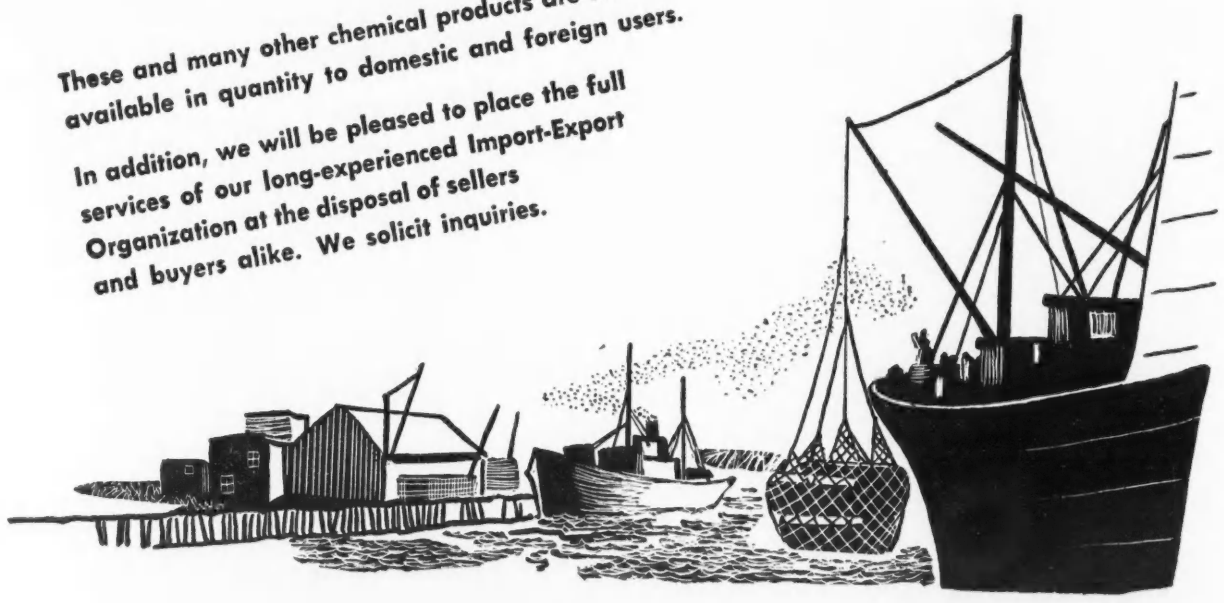

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CABLE: Encofan New York or Neuberg New York Encofan, Tokio

Ethyl Acetate—Gold of Pleasure Seed

Ethyl acetate, synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44½- —
tanks works lb. .42½- —
Benzoate, bots lb. .60½- .66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., wks., lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms. lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bgs. gal. 4.75 - —
cns., works lb. .65 - .70
dms., works lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl. lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.60
Formate, dms. lb. .38 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Methyerylate, M-2, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Oenanthate, dms lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. .50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Ethylanilin, dms lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5.000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .09 - —
W. of Rockies lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11½- —
W. of Rockies lb. .12 - —
smaller containers lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - .21
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - .22
tanks, works lb. .15 - .16
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Ethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Eugenol, prime, USP lb. 1.85 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 17.00 - 20.50
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 - 17.50
Glass, 20 mesh bgs., tons, works. ton. 12.75 - 16.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.75 - 12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works ton. 17.00 - 19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .09½- .10
Indian, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
futures, bgs lb. .09½- .10
Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .13 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .14 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.50 - 33.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.25 - 2.30
Fishberries, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 127.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area, ton. 132.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 115.00 Nom.
Fleaseed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
blonde, bgs. lb. .23 - .26
Husks, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton. 39.00 - 41.00
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - 37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 34.00 - 36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 33.00 - 35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 32.00 - 34.00
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0645- .0695
l.c.l., works lb. .0695- .0745
dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0545- .0595
l.c.l., works lb. .0595- .0645
tanks, works lb. .0370- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C. lb. .0395- —
uninhibited, tanks, works lb. .0350- —
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines ton. 30.00 - —
Tex., mines ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l. ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. lb. .30½- —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls lb. .55 - —
Galangal root, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .1075- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks gal. .1175- .12
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls. lb. .14 - .16
grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .21
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .19
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - —
prime lb. 2.50 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Ginger, oleoresin, bots lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls lb. .15½- .16
Cochin, bleached, bgs lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs. lb. .20 - .20¼
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .28½- .29
No. 2, bgs. lb. .27½- .28
No. 3, futures lb. .25½- .26
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
Ginseng root, cs. lb. 18.50 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .22 - —
50-90, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
Ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
pulverized, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .33
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .34
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .38
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .39
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .41
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .22 - .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39¼- .40¼
high gravity, dms., c.l. lb. .39¼- .40¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l. lb. .39¾- .41¼
tanks lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .39½- .41¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l. lb. .39⅜- .40¼
l.c.l. lb. .39⅞- .40¾
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms. lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.00 - 22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 - 20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs. lb. .40 - .41

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Chemical Division
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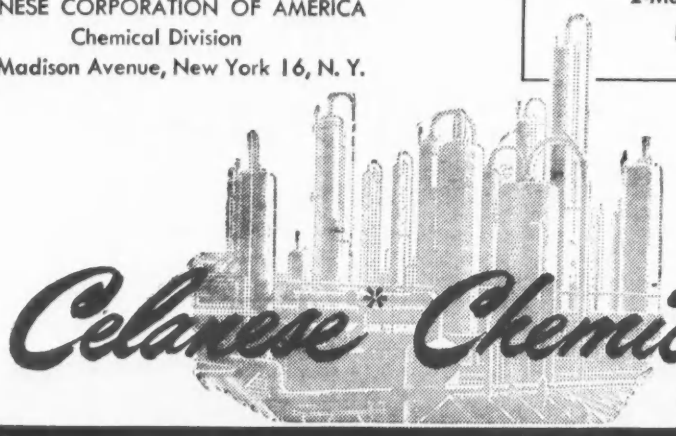
Formaldehyde	n-Propyl Alcohol
Acetaldehyde	Butyl Alcohols
Acetic Acid	Methylal
Methanol	Special Solvents
Acetone	Tricresyl Phosphates

FOR LABORATORY EVALUATION, SCHEDULED FOR FUTURE PRODUCTION:

2-Methyl-1, 3-Pentanediol
Propionaldehyde



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Golden seal, root, bls.....lb. 4.70 - 5.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse. lb. .21 - .22
No 2 whse.....lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .08½- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .12½- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .34½- .36
6-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .35½- .37
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .36½- .38
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .38½
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 - .39½
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .38¼- .39¾
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 - .39½
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .42½
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .42½- .44
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .44¼- .45¾
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .45¼- .46¾
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .16½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .22¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .23¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .23½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins.....lb. No prices
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .12½- .14
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .26
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
Manila, loba, B, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs.....lb. .24 - .26
CBB, bgs.....lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs.....lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs.....lb. .13½- .15
dust, bgs.....lb. .07½- .09
soft, MA, bgs.....lb. .13½- .15
WS, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs.....lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10½
E, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
East India, batu, bold, bgs...lb. .09¾- .11
nubs & chips, bgs.....lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .12 - .14
nubs, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10½
seeds, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns.....lb. .21 - .22
Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.....lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1.....lb. .48 - .49
No. 2.....lb. .40 - .44
No. 3.....lb. .34 - .35
No. 4.....lb. .31 - .32
No. 5.....lb. .29 - .30
No. 6.....lb. .27 - .28
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .58
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.70
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - —

Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald.. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works .....ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., ens.....lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .45

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CHICAGO OFFICE, 20 North Wacker Drive
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1700 Walnut Street
FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS
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Helonias Root—Iron Peroxide

Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .45 - .75
Henna leaves, bls lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .25 - .27
Heptane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .12½- .13½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.19.00 - —
works lb.19.00 -27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.20.00 -21.50
works lb.20.00 -33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—1, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos kilo.120.00 - —
1-5 kilos kilo.130.00 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .55 - .60

I

Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots lb. .16½- .19
Iceland moss, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots lb.18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse, Staten Island lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.15 - 6.00
beta, cns lb. 8.60 -10.00
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
powd., bgs. lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
ton lots lb. .41 - —
less ton lots lb. .42 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhydr., bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns lb. 3.20 - 4.00
cbys., extra lb. 3.10 - 3.35
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works lb. .37 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .09 - .15
Tar, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .45 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. lb. .28 - .31
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .09625- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1115- .1290
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w w., tanks gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0950- .0975
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .13
47, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .12 - .13
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .10 - .12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .20 - .22
hydrous lb. .18 - .20
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago lb. .19½- .20
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls. lb. .07¼- .08
Greek, bls., futures lb. .08 - .08¼
Turkish, bls lb. .13½- .14
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .65 - .66
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .21
select, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls lb. .26¼- —
powd., bbls lb. .26¼- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 6-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l lb. .24¾- .25
l.c.l. lb. .25¾- .26
1-lb. pgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. lb. .35 - .36

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.

Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y lb. .19½- —
E. St. Louis lb. .1930- —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17¼
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- .24
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- .29
Nitrate, bbls., c.l lb. .21¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
Oleate, bbls lb. .33 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .39 - .41

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HYDROQUINONE MONO METHYL ETHER

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MP: 200° C Min
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Color Stable

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KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

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360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois

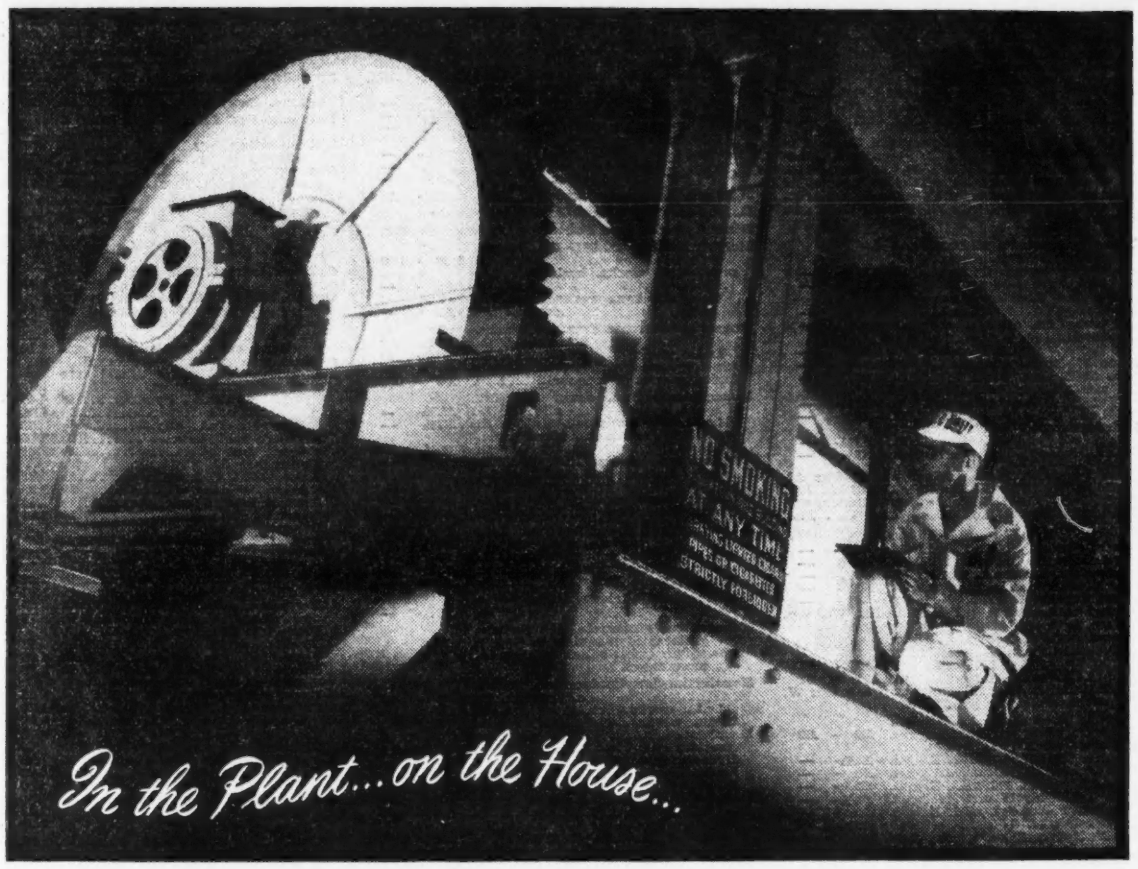
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼ - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼ - —
95% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼ - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27¼ - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .2015- .2040
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .14¾ - .15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .23½ - .24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¼ - .23¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - .24¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ref., c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .96 - .99
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾ - —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 7.50 - —
Riopelmead, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton. 9.50 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 12.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn. ton. 10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 10.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton. 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Riopelmead, Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton. 12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 - 6.35
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots. lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .26 - .27
without leaves, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 64.00 - —
Litharge com'l. powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .21¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¾ - .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .08¼ - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ½c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .83 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .70 - .75
leaves N.F. lb. .95 - —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 25.50 - 38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½ - —
Logwood extract, solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½ - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½ - —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½ - .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycoyodium, cs. lb. 1.90 - 2.30

M

Mace, No. 1, Sinaw, cs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
East Indian, bgs., futures lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Papua, bgs., futures lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
broken lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works lb. .29 - —
USP, light etns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¾ - —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 44.00 - 46.00
Fluoride, bbls lb. .29 - .35
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½ - —
sticks, cs lb. .34 - .35
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .40½ - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .70 - .77
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09½
Stearate, etns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., nines, Calif. ton. 60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton. 27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Blue, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .50 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - —
Manganese dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, lib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 1.30 - —
Iodide, jars lb. 5.35 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½ - —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn. dms., frt. alld. lb. .22¾ - .23¾
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .44¾ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. lb. .22¼ - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 63%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs. lb. .05¼ - .07
75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 66.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
small, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —



In the Plant... on the House...

...White Lead adds MORE of the Properties that Make Good Paint

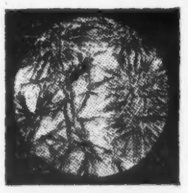
Check over White Lead's 14 paint-making properties! From mixing and grinding ease to weather resistance, this pigment helps you make good paint... and *make it better.*

What's more, White Lead imparts these 14 properties to paint in well-balanced proportion.

Many of these advantages stem from White Lead's unique ability to form lead "soaps." The "soap" story at the right tells why.

Remember, our technical staff is at your call to help you fit "Dutch Boy" Basic Carbonate White Leads into your formulations. You'll get recommendations backed by more than 30 years of continuous paint-fence studies... the longest project of its kind on record.

1. Mixing and Grinding Ease
2. Package Stability
3. Hiding
4. Brushability
5. Leveling
6. Drying Action
7. Whiteness
8. Fool-Proofness
9. Film Strength
10. Flexibility
11. Tint Retention
12. Adhesion
13. Gloss
14. Weather Resistance



Why Lead "Soaps"?

When White Lead combines with oil, a distinctive type of "soap" is formed. As shown in the photomicrograph, it is fibrous in structure, consisting of multiple projections radiating from a central core.

These intermeshing formations spread out and mechanically reinforce the paint film, giving it greater toughness, flexibility, adhesion and weather resistance.

White Lead's tendency to combine with linseed oil also explains the ready wetting of this pigment and its mixing and grinding ease.

Dutch Boy *Basic Carbonate* **White Leads**
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—New York 6; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Pittsburgh 22; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6, (National Lead Co. of Mass.); Philadelphia 7, (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.).

Marjoram—Oil, Peanut

Marjoram, Argentine, bls	lb.	.14	Nom.
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.18	- .18½
French, bls.	lb.	.30	- .30½
Matico leaves, bls	lb.	.25	- .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram.		.10	- —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	9.25	- —
Chinese	lb.	9.40	- —
synthetic, tech., cns	lb.	6.00	- 6.40
USP, laevo, cns	lb.	8.90	- 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb.	4.25	- 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, dms	lb.	2.13	- 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).			
Cyanide, cryst., powd	lb.	3.27	- 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms	lb.	4.17	- —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.27	- —
Metal (see Quicksilver).			
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
USP, fib. dms	lb.	2.44	- 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	- —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.79	- .80
l.c.l.	lb.	.80	- —
80-82%, dms., works	lb.	.35	- —
70-75%, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls	lb.	1.28	- 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs	lb.	.76	- —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works	lb.	.80	- —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs	lb.	.77	- —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.74	- .80
l.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.77	- .85
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.66	- .70

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher.

Synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.38½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.42	- .44½
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.28	- —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.45	- —
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.47½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.33	- —

Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah, Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld	gal.	.37½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.27	- —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.45	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.33	- —
Methionine-dl, fib. dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	8.25	- —
50 to 999-lb. lots, works	lb.	8.40	- —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works	lb.	10.00	- —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., dlvd. N. Y., c.l.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.48	- —

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld	gal.	.50	- .60
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	- .67

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity	gal.	.50	- .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E	gal.	.61½	- —
frt. alld, W	gal.	.64	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.65	- —
frt. alld, W	gal.	.68½	- —
tanks, works, frt. alld, E	gal.	.52	- —
frt. alld, W	gal.	.55½	- —

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).			
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more	lb.	2.10	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.20	- 3.00
Benzoate, cns.	lb.	.55	- 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns.	lb.	.50	- .52
cyls.	lb.	.46	- .59
Chloride, indust., cyl., works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, multi-unit, works	lb.	.13	- —
single-unit, works	lb.	.10½	- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd	lb.	.34	- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.42	- —
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	1.65	- 3.50
Formate, dms.	lb.	.89	- —
Heptin carbonate, bots	lb.	36.00	-58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys	lb.	4.33	- 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works	lb.	.45	- —
cns, works	lb.	.48	- .58
P-1, cns., works	lb.	.60	- —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots., cntrs.	lb.	2.10	- 2.20
fib. dms.	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs	lb.	.40	- —
25-50 lbs.	lb.	.45	- —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½	- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works	lb.	.70	- —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.68	- —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs.	lb.	.75	- .80
Standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.62	- —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis	lb.	.63	- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs.	lb.	.68	- .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald	lb.	2.42	- —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis	lb.	2.52	- 2.57
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.36	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.37	- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10	- —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
Methylionone, A, cns	lb.	6.55	- 8.80
D, cns	lb.	7.50	- 9.55
prime, cns	lb.	4.55	- 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).			
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns	lb.	3.00	- 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).			
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd.	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works	lb.	.03⅜	- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.06¼	- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.06¼	- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.07½	- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.06¾	- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.07¼	- .07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.07½	- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.07¾	- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.			
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½	- .17¼
spray, bbls., c.l	lb.	.17	- .18¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l	lb.	.38½	- .42
spray, bbls., c.l	lb.	.37½	- .46¼
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots	lb.	.24	- —
2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.24¾	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots	lb.	.25¼	- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.26	- —
2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.26¾	- —
200-1,800-lb. lots	lb.	.27¼	- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks	gal.	.20	- .21
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).			
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).			
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs	lb.	2.60	- 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	.95	- —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	.80	- —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.06½	- .08
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .09
smaller containers, works	lb.	.09	- .12
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.06	- .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.26½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	- —
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	.30½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	- —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.34½	- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	- —
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, works	lb.	.16	- —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.49	- —
Morphine, cns.	oz.	12.35	-12.40
Acetate, cns.	oz.	9.85	- 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns.	oz.	9.80	- —
Hydrochloride, cns.	oz.	9.90	- —
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	9.90	- —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.59½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.58	- —
smaller containers, works	lb.	.75	- —
Mountain ash berries, bgs	lb.	.75	- .76
Mullein flowers, cs	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.	oz.	35.00	-55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb		5.65	- 5.75
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.60	- 4.95
25 lbs	lb.	4.70	- 5.05
5 lbs	lb.	4.60	- 5.45
Xylol, cns	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
25 lbs	lb.	1.70	- 1.90
5 lbs.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Musk root, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Mustard seed, Calif., brown	lb.	.21	- .21½
Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16¼
English, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Montana, brown, bgs., source	lb.	.06½	- .07
Oriental, bgs., source	lb.	.05¾	- .06
yellow, bgs. source	lb.	.11½	- .12
Washington, yellow, bgs	lb.	.17	Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock	ton.	54.00	-55.00
J2, ex dock	ton.	46.00	-47.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt. equald	lb.	No prices.	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06¼	- .07¼
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.071	- .08
bgs., c.l	lb.	.07	- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., bbls., same basis	lb.	.0735	- .08½
bgs., l.c.l	lb.	.07¼	- —
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.08	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½	- .07½
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12	- —
bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	- —
Necrinchophen, USP, dms., works	lb.	7.00	- 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y	ton.	14.25	- —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y	ton.	18.25	- —

Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns.	lb.	1.70	- 2.30
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.50	- —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.48	- .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.23	- —
Cyanide, bots., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.43½	- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs	lb.	.40	- —
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.24½	- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.42	- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works	kilo.	11.00	-11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works	kilo.	10.50	-10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs	lb.	.988	- —
tins, dealers	lb.	1.105	- —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys	lb.	5.50	- 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	No stocks.	
Nitrobenzene, cbl. dist., dms., c.l	lb.	.09	- .09½
l.c.l.	lb.	.10	- .11
tanks	lb.	.08	- .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	- .31
8-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	- .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	- .37

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N	ton.	120.00	-137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton		3.50	- 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton		4.15	+ .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
2, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works	lb.	.14	- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.50	- —
Chinese, bgs	lb.	.44	- —
Istrian, bgs	lb.	.29	- —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat	lb.	.53	- .54
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.52	- .52½
futures	lb.	.50	- .50½
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.08	- .09
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.11	- .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks	
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l	gal.	.19	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.21	- .60
tanks	gal.	.15½	- —
Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16	- —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).			
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).			
Bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	4.45	- 5.00
NF, bots	lb.	4.90	- —
Sweet, dms., cns	lb.	.80	- 1.30
Angelica root, bots	lb.	120.00	-250.00
Seed, bots	lb.	110.00	-200.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.	lb.	.74	- .95
Russian, cns	lb.	3.25	- 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns., dms.	lb.	.48	- .56
Avocado, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Babassu, tanks	lb.	.28	Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.20	- 2.25
55-60%, cns	lb.	1.20	- 2.35
60-65%, cns	lb.	2.50	- —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.20	- 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb.	2.50	- 4.25
natural, Italian, cns	lb.	3.75	- 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	.95	- 1.76
rectified, cns.	lb.	4.00	- —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns	lb.	3.00	- 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65	- 70
Cajeput, tech., dms	lb.	1.90	- 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns	lb.	2.30	- 4.50
Calamus, cns	lb.	20.00	-28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns	lb.	.40	- .75
synthetic, dms	lb.	.15	- .40
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	4.00	- 9.10
rectified, cns	lb.	5.00	-12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)			
Cardamom NF bots.	lb.	23.00	-31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb.	1.90	- 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.20½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
tanks	lb.	.19	- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24¼	- —
tanks	lb.	.22½	- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22¾	- —
tanks	lb.	.21½	- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	- —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	- —
tanks	lb.	.18½	- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms.	lb.	.13	- .13½
75% (60-62% fat), dms	lb.	.18	- .19
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.	lb.	.50	- .95
dms.	lb.	.44	- .85
Celeryseed, bots.	lb.	14.00	-20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.56	- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb.	33.00	-73.00
Leaf, Ceylon	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Seychelle	lb.	1.20	- —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns	lb.	.70	- 1.05
Java, cns.	lb.	1.15	- 1.75
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns	lb.	1.16	- 1.30
from Zanzibar buds, cns	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.24½	- —
Pac. coast	lb.	.23½	- .24
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.31	Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.32	Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	2.60	- 2.70
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.24	- .25
Coriander, bots	lb.	34.00	-40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.23	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.07½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03	Nom.
refined, tanks, mills	lb.	.26	- —
Costus, bots	oz.	40.00	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.20½	- .21
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.07½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03	Nom.
refined, dms	lb.	.27½	- —
tankcars	lb.	.25½	- .26
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, NF, cns	lb.	4.75	- 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	6.75	-10.00
Cumin, bots.	lb.	6.25	-11.50
Oil, cypress, bots	lb.	11.00	-15.00
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb.	9.00	- 9.50
Dillweed, bots.	lb.	7.25	- 9.00
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns	lb.	.82	- 1.45
70-80%, cns.	lb.	.69	- 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	3.05	- 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	1.98	- 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms		.22½	- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms		.32	- .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms		.34	- .43
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms		.42	- .45
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms		.38	- .40
200,000 A units, dms.		.42	- .45
500,000 A units, dms.		.46	- .53
1,000,000 A units, dms		.49	- .55

Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	9.00	- 9.25
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	10.00	-21.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	7.75	-15.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	7.50	-13.00
Grapefruit	lb.	1.15	- 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.17¼	- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.20	- .21
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.21	- .22
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	2.05	- 4.15
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	No prices.	
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
twice rectified	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, bots.	lb.	9.75	-12.25
Lavandin, cns	lb.	1.30	- 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns	lb.	3.25	-10.15
30-32% ester, cns	lb.	2.40	- 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	1.10	- 2.25
tech., cns.	lb.	1.00	- 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns.	lb.	2.55	- 2.95
Messina	lb.	2.75	- 3.70
terpeneless, bots	lb.	32.00	-65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.20	- 1.55
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.50	- 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).			
Mexican, cns	lb.	2.75	- 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
West Indian, cns	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	6.75	-11.25
terpeneless, bot	lb.	35.00	-53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2020	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2060	- .2040
tankcars	lb.	.2780	- —
tankwagon	lb.	.2800	- —

Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.

Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks.	gal.	285	- —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks	gal.	.21	- .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.18	- .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	285	- —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks	gal.	.33	- .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks	gal.	.37	- —
neutral, 70°F. No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks	gal.	.37	- .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.39	- .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks.	gal.	.11	- .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks	gal.	.11	- .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	4.65	- 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns	lb.	4.25	- 8.40
Italian, cns.	lb.	9.20	-12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.14	Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2090	- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2240	- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1940	- —
tanks	lb.	.18	- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Seed, expressed, dms.	lb.	.26½	- .27
Neatsfoot 15°, dms	lb.	.43	- —
20°, dms	lb.	.42	- —
30°, dms	lb.	.40	- —
Neroil, French, bots	lb.	175.00	-390.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	175.00	-200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns	lb.	4.65	- 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.48	- 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17	Nom.
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.17	Nom.
Oleo, extra, tes	lb.	.25	- .26
Olibanum, bots	lb.	4.50	- 6.25
extra fine	lb.	6.25	-10.50
Olive, denat., dms	gal.	3.25	- —
edible, Calif., dms	gal.	4.25	Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	4.50	- 4.75
Moroccan, dms., same basis.	gal.	4.10	- 4.15
foots, dms	lb.	.23	- .23¼
tankcars	lb.	.21½	- —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns.	lb.	.78	- 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns	lb.	1.25	- 1.95
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.25	- 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.72	- 1.00
Messina, coppers	lb.	3.50	- 5.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.25	- 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	55.00	-135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs	lb.	2.40	- 3.50
Palm, dms	lb.	.29	- —
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	6.50	- 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, cif, NY	lb.	No prices.	
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, works	gal.	.10	- —
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	6.00	-18.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.07½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03	Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25½	- —
drums	lb.	.27½	- —

ESTABLISH A DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE

GRADE: TECHNICAL CRYSTALLINE

PACKING: 5 PLY PAPER BAGS — Net Weight 100 lbs.
BARRELS — Net Weight 325 lbs.
FIBRE DRUMS — Net Weight 150 lbs.

Carload Quantities Available for Immediate Shipment

PHOSPHATE PASTE

GRADE: Meets all PURE FOOD and DRUG Regulations

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RN

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Oil, Pennyroyal—Paprika

Oil, pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 7.00 - 7.95
redist., USP, dms. lb. 7.60 - 8.30
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns lb. 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South gal. .61 - .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East lb. .095 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½- —
light, dms gal. .16½- —
tankwagon gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .23 - —
Red, single dist., dms. lb. .18¾- .19¾
tanks lb. .17½- —
saponified, dms. lb. .18 - .19
double dist., dms. lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks lb. .20 - —
Rose, natural, coppers oz. 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60

Oil, rosin, 1st rectified, dms gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms gal. .66 - —
3d rectified, dms gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.70 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 13.00 -16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .14 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2090- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2240- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb. .1940- —
tanks lb. .18 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .50 - .75
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .19½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2202- —
l.c.l. lb. .2280- .2320
tanks lb. .2082- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2052- —
l.c.l. lb. .2130- .2170
tanks lb. .1952- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .23 - —
drums lb. .25½- —

Oil, peppermint, dms lb. 5.00 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms lb. .2690- —
natural, 45°, dms lb. .2570- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .17 - .18
Tansy, cns. lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52¼- .54¾
tanks, works, South gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, l.c.l., dms lb. .30 - .31
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, cns lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l. lb. .22¾- .23
l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
tanks lb. .21½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .30 - .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 9.50 -45.00
Haitian lb. 10.50 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms gal. 10.00 -13.50

Oil, white mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56¼
60-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 - .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y gal. .48 - .52
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 - .52
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51 - .55
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .53½- .56¼
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 - —
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .55 - .59
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56¼
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .59 - —
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .61 - .64
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .67 - .71
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .70 - .76
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .66 - —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - .73
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .72 - .76
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - .75
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .76 - .80
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .81 - —
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .84 - .88
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. .85 - .88
Southern, cns lb. 7.00 -14.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 3.65 - 6.50
Wormwood, cns. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 6.65 -13.50
first, bots. lb. 9.50 -25.00
second, bots. lb. 9.15 -15.00
third, bots lb. 5.50 -10.00
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, dms. lb. 3.25 - 7.50
tankcars lb. .21¼- .22¼
low titre, dms. lb. .20 - —
tankcars lb. .21¾- .22¾
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .20 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. .20½- —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .22 Nom.
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.00 - 9.50
lumps, bulk, c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. ton. 12.00 - —
gran., USP, cns. ton. 7.00 - —
powd., USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 21.65 -21.90
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. 21.65 -21.90
lb. 1.04 - —
lb. .29½- .31¼

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2560- —
Molybdate lb. .41 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .26 - .27
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - .33
Verona, bls lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10.000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .37
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- .35½
tech., 20°, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- .34½
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - .26¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns. lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .07½- .08¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- .10¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .09

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. Higher.

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .17 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms lb. .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .18 - .20
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs. lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots oz. 6.30 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
Spanish, bgs lb. .44 - .44½

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EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIFORNIA

Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	.33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.70	—
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works	lb.	.45	.48
92%-94%, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	—
smaller quantities	gal.	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	.14
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.07	—
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07	—
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0750	—
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0705	—
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0715	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0725	—
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0750	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0780	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0820	—

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.24	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
USP, cbys	lb.	.37	.40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.44½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.18	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.36½	—
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.27	.28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works	lb.	1.30	—
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works.	lb.	.19	.20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55	.58
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	.31
ground, bxs	lb.	.40	.41
powder, bxs	lb.	.42	.43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	.33
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.26	.28
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pectin, citrous, bbls	lb.	1.25	—
Penicillin, bulk, calcium, Romansky, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units	100,000 units.	.08	.093
Potassium, crystalline, same quantity	100,000 units.	.10	.10¾
Procaine G, same quantity	100,000 units.	.10½	.10¾
Sodium, crystalline, same quantity	100,000 units.	.10½	.10¾
Distributors' unlabeled, potassium or sodium, crystalline, bots., 100,000 units	bot.	.175	—
200,000 units	bot.	.275	—
500,000 units	bot.	.575	—
1,000,000 units	bot.	1.075	—
100,000 units	bot.	.16	—
200,000 units	bot.	.25	—
500,000 units	bot.	.52	—
1,000,000 units	bot.	.97	—
Procaine G in oil, 10 cc vials, 300,000 units per cc	vial.	6.40	8.00
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.23	.30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20	.23
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	.36

For di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3,	gal.	.10½	.11¼
Pepper, black, bgs.	lb.	.90	.91
futures, bgs., nearby	lb.	.88	.89
distant, new crop	lb.	.56	.70
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point	lb.	.18	Nom.
Honfaka, bgs.	lb.	.48	.50
Mombasa, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Niger, bgs.	lb.	.36	.36½
birdseye, bgs.	lb.	.50	.50½
Sierra Leone, futures	lb.	.23	Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Mexican, long	lb.	No stocks.	
White, bgs.	lb.	.90	.91
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.60	.65
imported, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld	lb.	.10¾	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12	—
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.85	1.05
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3	lb.	.021	—
f.o.b. Indiana refy	lb.	.04½	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l	lb.	.04¾	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05⅞	—
California refy	lb.	.08¼	—
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅛	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾	—
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
snow, dms., c.l	lb.	.07¾	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.07⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09⅝	—
California refy	lb.	.12	—
Petrolatum, USP, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.06⅜	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅝	—
California refy	lb.	.10½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l	lb.	.04⅜	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	—
California refy	lb.	.08⅜	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.94	2.88
Illinois	bbl.	2.65	2.77
Kentucky	bbl.	2.60	2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.14	3.10
Montana	bbl.	2.50	2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23	3.00
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	5.00	—
Upper field	bbl.	3.10	5.00
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	3.00
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	3.30
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	3.00
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	3.00
West	bbl.	2.10	2.87
Wyoming	bbl.	1.90	2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Petroleum fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.10	2.20
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.35	2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	3.249	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	3.03	3.07
Boston, Mass	bbl.	3.055	3.315
Charleston, S. C	bbl.	2.96	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	2.99	3.41
New York, N. Y	bbl.	3.03	3.37
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	3.00	3.04
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	3.03	3.27
Portland, Me	bbl.	3.093	3.115
Providence, R. I	bbl.	3.045	3.065
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	2.99	3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0785	.096
Pennsylvania	gal.	.11	.12
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.09125	—
No. 3	gal.	.08875	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.094	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0925	—
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09375	—
No. 2, straw	gal.	.09	.0925
No. 3	gal.	No prices.	
range	gal.	.095	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.1125	.13
No. 2	gal.	.11	.13
No. 3	gal.	.11	.12
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-255 f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
f.o.b. Los Angeles, ex-tax	gal.	.152	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Petroleum, laquer diluent, Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225	.13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225	.13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis.	gal.	.152	—
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis.	gal.	.152	—
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis.	gal.	.142	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis.	gal.	.142	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis.	gal.	.152	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1025	.115
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	—
Boston	gal.	.16	—
Buffalo	gal.	.165	—
Camden, N. J	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.195	—
Detroit	gal.	.211	—
Kansas City, Mo	gal.	.182	—
Lancaster, Pa	gal.	.16	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.175	—
St. Louis	gal.	.189	—
Syracuse	gal.	.185	—
Washington, D. C	gal.	.175	—
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.123	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—

Drisoy DRISOY Drisoy

DRISOY DRISOY

DRISOY

DRISOY

Drisoy

DRISOY

OUTSIDE HOUSE PAINTS of the highest quality can be produced with large savings in cost by replacing linseed oil with DRISOY, the trustworthy, hard-drying soybean oil paint vehicle originated by Spencer Kellogg Research Laboratories.

Paint films in which linseed oil is replaced 50% by Drisoy, match those of pure linseed oil both in appearance and durability, and a close watch over Drisoy paints over a period of several years shows excellent can stability.

Harvesting of a new, record-breaking soybean crop means low-priced oil and assurance of supply, pointing to continuing benefits for manufacturers who develop the use of Drisoy in their formulations.

For information on the application of Drisoy to manufacturing processes, write to the Kellogg Technical Service Department.

KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

The first name in Vegetable Oils

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, Inc.

BUFFALO 5, N. Y.

Petroleum Naphtha—Potassium Citrate

Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, Group 3, tanks, gal. 10@25- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. 14@0 —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. 14¼- —
Detroit gal. 15½- —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high flash, 140° F. group 3, ex-barrel, tanks gal. .14 - .145
high solvency, tanks, refinery, 266-285° b.r., 35-38° C., mid-continent pt gal. .22 - —
25-28° C., m.e.p. gal. .21 - .26½
270-370° b.r., 78-81° C., m.e.p. gal. 24½- .26
270-370° b.r., 49° C., m.e.p. gal. .29 - —
26° C., m.e.p. gal. .21 - .26
360-400° b.r., 26-32° C., m.e.p. gal. .21 - .26½
340-410° b.r., 32° C., m.e.p. gal. .21 - —
26° C., m.e.p. gal. .21 - .28½
340-440° b.r., 32° C., m.e.p. gal. .26½- —
360-480° b.r., 25° C., m.e.p. gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., California, 245-300° b.r., tanks, ex-bas. Lyle Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans gal. 12.375- —

Petroleum naphtha, VM&P, tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex-bas. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard, California tanks, ex-bas. San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .15½- —
Detroit gal. .17½- —
Milwaukee gal. .16½- —
Minneapolis gal. .164 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .15 - —
St. Louis gal. .17 - —
Syracuse gal. .17 - —
Sulphonate, 20% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13¾- —

Petroleum sulphonate, 50% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10¾- —
Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald lb. .13½- .14½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15¼
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- .13½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¾
tanks, same basis lb. .13¾- .14
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, 6lb. dms., ton lots, works lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .65 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00

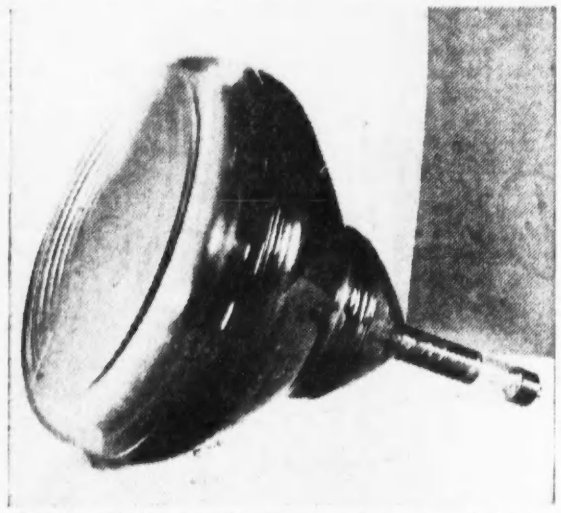
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, xgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, 5lb. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial 5lb. dms., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
tech., 5lb. dms. lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150 lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- .27
10 lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66⅔% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton 4.61 - —
70%-69% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.01 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.31 - 5.61
75%-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 6.31 - 6.51
77%-76% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 7.31 - —
Rock, ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton 5.78 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton 5.98 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton 6.93 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

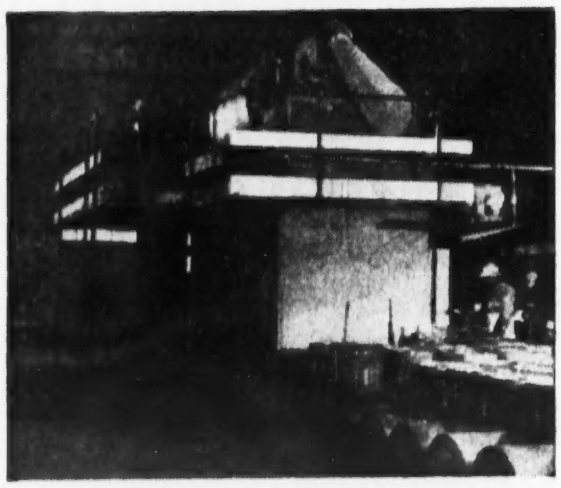
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton 6.00 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton 6.75 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
ons., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .26 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .22½
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .22 - .24¼
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .22½- .23½
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .24 - .26¼
Picbl leaves, bgs lb. .97 - .98
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
Pimetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54¾- —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l. works ton 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .10¼- .10¾
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 93.00 - 96.00
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs. lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures lb. .24½- .25
Dutch, bgs. lb. .21 - .22
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
futures, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0735- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0800- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03575- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0395- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .28 - .30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .12½- .12½
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
ton lots, works ton 218.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton 223.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse. lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.

HOW CAN ISCO PRODUCTS WORK FOR YOU?

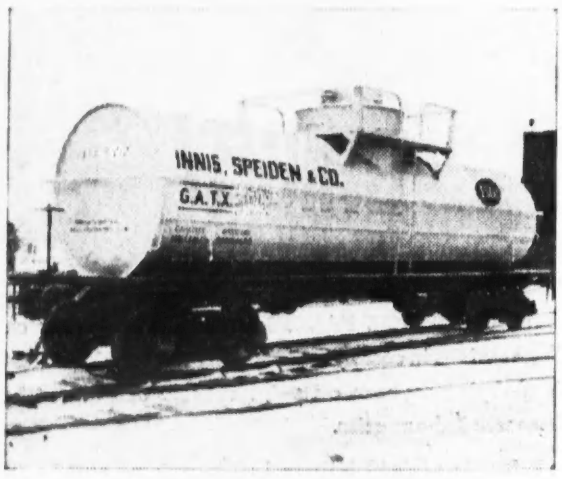
In the Chemical and Allied Industries



Potassium Carbonate—Also known as Carbonate of Potash. Sold by Isco in three forms: Hydrated 83-85%, Calcined 99-100%, Liquid 47-48%. Used in manufacture of inorganic chemicals, glass, mineral waters, food and perfume preparations, soft soaps, explosives, fertilizers, beer, textiles, engraving and lithography, tanning, etc. Above, a television tube—one of the newer, increasing uses for K_2CO_3.



Caustic Potash—Available in Flake, Solid, Ground, Broken and special Walnut size; also liquid, FF 45% 50% KOH; Special Low Chloride Liquid 45%, tank cars and drums. Isco Caustic Potash is a top quality product made in our Niagara Falls Plant. Shown above is one of the machines in our Flaking Dept. Used in soap manufacturing, liquefaction, medicine, chemical, petroleum, textile and other industries.



Caustic Soda—Solid-Fused 76%, Caustic Flakes 76% and Caustic Liquid 50-73%. Has many uses in manufacture of sodium salts, oxalic acid, soap, chemical pulp, dyes, intermediates, organics, paints, rayon, paper, ceramics, textiles, etc.

You'll like ISCOoperation!

It's one thing to supply chemicals, gums and waxes, another to specify the right material for the right product or process. Here at Innis, Speiden we take pride in being able to supply you with the right material, when you want it and where you want it. Our sales force will cooperate with you from the beginning of your inquiry. Our laboratories are at your service on any problem involving an Isco product. That's why we say, "You'll like ISCOoperation!"

ISCO
INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.
117 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
BOSTON · CINCINNATI · GLOVERSVILLE
CHICAGO · CLEVELAND · PHILADELPHIA

Potassium cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, cns lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, dms lb. .78 - —
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M unit-ton. .37½ - —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. 45½ - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., kegs works lb. .21¾ .22¼
USP, dms., works lb. 23½ .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .13 .13¼
lb. .55 .58
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .19 - —
Yellow, bbls lb. .18 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .14 - .15
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
solution, 29° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 - .33
powd., bbls lb. .14½ - .15
agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton.32.50 - —
Indust, bulk, works ton.36.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 - .78
tech., works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½ - .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton.14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. 45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½ - .45
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .50 - .55
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
tankwagons, works lb. .15½ - —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½ - —
smaller containers lb. .12½ - —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, frt equald. E lb. .18½ - —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Propylthiouracil, tots., works kilo.50.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾ - .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½ - —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜ - —
smaller lots lb. .03⅝ - .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .03½ - —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, ogs., ton lots lb. .04½ - —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 7.10 - 7.35
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 5.50 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 5.40 - —
liquid (30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc odorless base, bbls., works gal. 8.15 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 8.10 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins., bbls., works lb. .26 - .28
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .38 - —
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald gal. 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis lb. .69½ - .80
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. All ports. long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines, ton 9.50 - —
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., wks. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l lb. .17½ - —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .09½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .13½ - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Quebracho extract, ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis lb. .1275 - —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½ - —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .14½ - —
solid, bxs lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, flask.76.00 -78.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinindine, NF, 7, cryst., cns oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 zs oz. 1.00 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.30 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 - —
Formate, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .80½ - —
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs oz. .60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. .54½ - .55
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .55½

Potassium Cyanide—Red, Dyes

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb. .69 - .70
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices 1½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

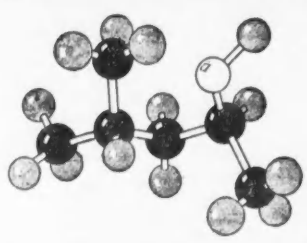
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.29 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.14 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.39 - 1.49
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.19 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.09 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

From SHELL CHEMICAL

METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL (Methyl Amyl Alcohol)



A colorless stable alcohol with a pleasant odor. Available in tank cars and drums

SPECIFICATIONS	
Purity	Min. 97.5% by wt.
Spec. Grav. 20°/20°C	0.807-0.809
Color	Max. 15 plat. cobalt (Hazen) standard
Water	Miscible without turbidity with 19 volumes of 60° Bé gasoline at 20° C
Acidity (other than carbon dioxide)	Max. .005% by wt. calculated as acetic acid
Distillation Range	Below 130°C: None Above 133°C: None

A request on your business letterhead will bring further technical information on Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol.

Among the many other Shell Chemical products are: Acetone, Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Cyclohexane and Acrolein.

Here is a newly-developed solvent that can help *improve* surface coating formulations.

For example, high-purity MIBC is already contributing to better surface coatings manufactured by leading producers of industrial finishes:

Manufacturers of *nitrocellulose lacquers* find that MIBC improves diluent tolerance, viscosity characteristics, blush resistance and film flow.

In the formulation of *synthetic baking finishes* of the phenolic, alkyd or urea-melamine type, incorporation of MIBC yields solutions of low viscosity — promotes flow-out and prevents bubbling during baking operations.

OTHER IMPORTANT USERS OF **MIBC** INCLUDE:

THE MINING INDUSTRY: In conjunction with other frothing agents, MIBC improves metallurgical yields and renders recovery from low-grade ores by flotation processes more economical.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES: Undergoing the reactions typical of a secondary alcohol, MIBC is a raw material for the manufacture of resins, plasticizers, detergents, lubricating oil additives and xanthates as collectors in ore flotation.

MANUFACTURERS OF BRAKE FLUIDS AND CLEANING COMPOUNDS: Its solvent power for a wide variety of materials has established MIBC as a desirable medium-boiling constituent of solvent formulations.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

Western Division
100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

Red, Eosin—Stoneroot

Red, eosin toner, bbls., works lb. .135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11½- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½- .11¾
75@85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb. .05¼- .09¼
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25% bgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05¼
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- —
20% bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25% bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0440- —
35% bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40% bgs., works lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .27 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 1.30 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs. lb. .65 - .70
powd., bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo.125.00 - —
95%, bots kilo.118.75 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs lb. .31½- —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls. lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.66 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.66 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.66 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.66 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.66 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works lb.18.00 -20.00
Extract, liq., dms., works, per unit of 1 percent. 2.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton.45.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos gram. .16½- —
5 kilos gram. .17 - —
smaller lots gram. .17½- .21¼

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .45
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .34 - .35
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls. lb. .95 - 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins lb.23.00 -25.00
Sa'rol, dms lb. .78 - 1.20
Sage, cyprus, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Dalmation, bls. lb. .23½- .24
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs lb. .08½- —
Salicin, bots lb. No stocks.
ens. lb. No stocks.
Saligenin, dms., works lb.20.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 - —
fib, dms lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. .33 - —
burlap bgs 100 lbs. .93 - —
l.c.l., paper bgs 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
burlap bgs 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l., 100 lbs. .58 - .68
l.c.l., bgs, dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works ton.25.00 -28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., ens kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin No. 1, ens lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls. lb. .43 - .45
Mexican, bls lb. .30 - .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .30 - .31
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, ens lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., ens lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs lb. .60 - .62
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., ens., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 - —
ea., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .26 - .27
sifting, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .18 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .16 - .19
No. 3, bls. lb. .12 - .14
Pods, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs lb. .16⅝- Nom.
Central Amer., natural, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Chinese, hulled, recleaned lb. .23½- .24
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .31 - .32
Salvadorean lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, yellow, recleaned lb. .18½- .19
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .64½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .65 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .74½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .75 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .77 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .68 - .69
No. 2, bgs. lb. .66 - .67
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs. lb. .63 - .64
TN, bgs., 10 bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works ton.20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .74¾- —
Cyanide, fib, dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .64½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .64¾- —
500-oz. lots oz. .65 - —
100-oz. lots oz. .65¼- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .49¼- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .51¼- —
250-oz. lots oz. .51½- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots, oz. .90 - —
Simarubra bark, bls lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .85 - .90
Western, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .50 - .55
Soapbark, bls lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., obls lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bls lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
4 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
4 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis); Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11¼
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .59 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 - —
Sodium aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. — - —
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., works lb. No stocks.
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- .09¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¾- .12½
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works, lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11⅛- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- .11½
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls lb. .21½- —
dms. lb. .22½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls lb. .28 - —
dms. lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¾- .10½
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .10¾
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10 - .10¾
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs lb. 1.55 - 1.57
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys. lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - .25
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Hypophosphite, dms lb. .24 - .25
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
pea cryst., bgs., metro area. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .19 - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .15¾
Mandelate, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.105.00 -115.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .16½- —
Metanilate, bgs lb. .48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton.51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.46.00 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt equald, lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
cryst., ogs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works, lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.12.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Sodium phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - —
bbls. lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 5.65
Silicate, 40°, urbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ton.16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, bbls., works lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried powd., bbls lb. .16 - .16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 6.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 6.40
fused, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphofluxite, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works ton.95 00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., ctns., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¾- —
Tungstate, tech., bgs lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld lb .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis lb. .70 - —
low and medium vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, 1 ots., dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .22 - .26
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium, zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .23 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works gal. .27 - .30
petroleum, 100 F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .27 - —
150 F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works lb .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .1955- —
ton ots, works lb. .196 - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .22 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .22½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .22½- .26
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .051 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .053 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .055 - —
Spikenard root, bls lb. .43 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¼- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls, boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .18
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.91 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.06 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.02 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.43 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.17 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08
Rice, bgs., c.l lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0655- .0755
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .52 - .55
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08

Storax—Toluol, Coaltar

Storax, USP, cs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .27
Seed, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals ..... gram. 1.58 - 1.60
wholesalers ..... gram. 1.26 - 1.28
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls ..... lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls ..... lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .43½ - .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Lactate, dms ..... ozs. .07¾ - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .08¼ - .08¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38 - .40
Oxalate, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb. 325
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% mesh, bbls., works ..... ton. 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots ..... oz. 30.00 - 50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs ..... lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works ..... lb. 15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose aceto-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works ..... lb. 10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works ..... lb. 10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works ..... lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs ..... lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton. 18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton. 22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 60½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs ..... lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, fight refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼ - —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¼ - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., wks. lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works .. lb. .0635 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - .0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls ..... lb. .10½ - —
No. 2, bbls ..... lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls ..... lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls ..... lb. .14½ - —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .76 - .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .83 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.10

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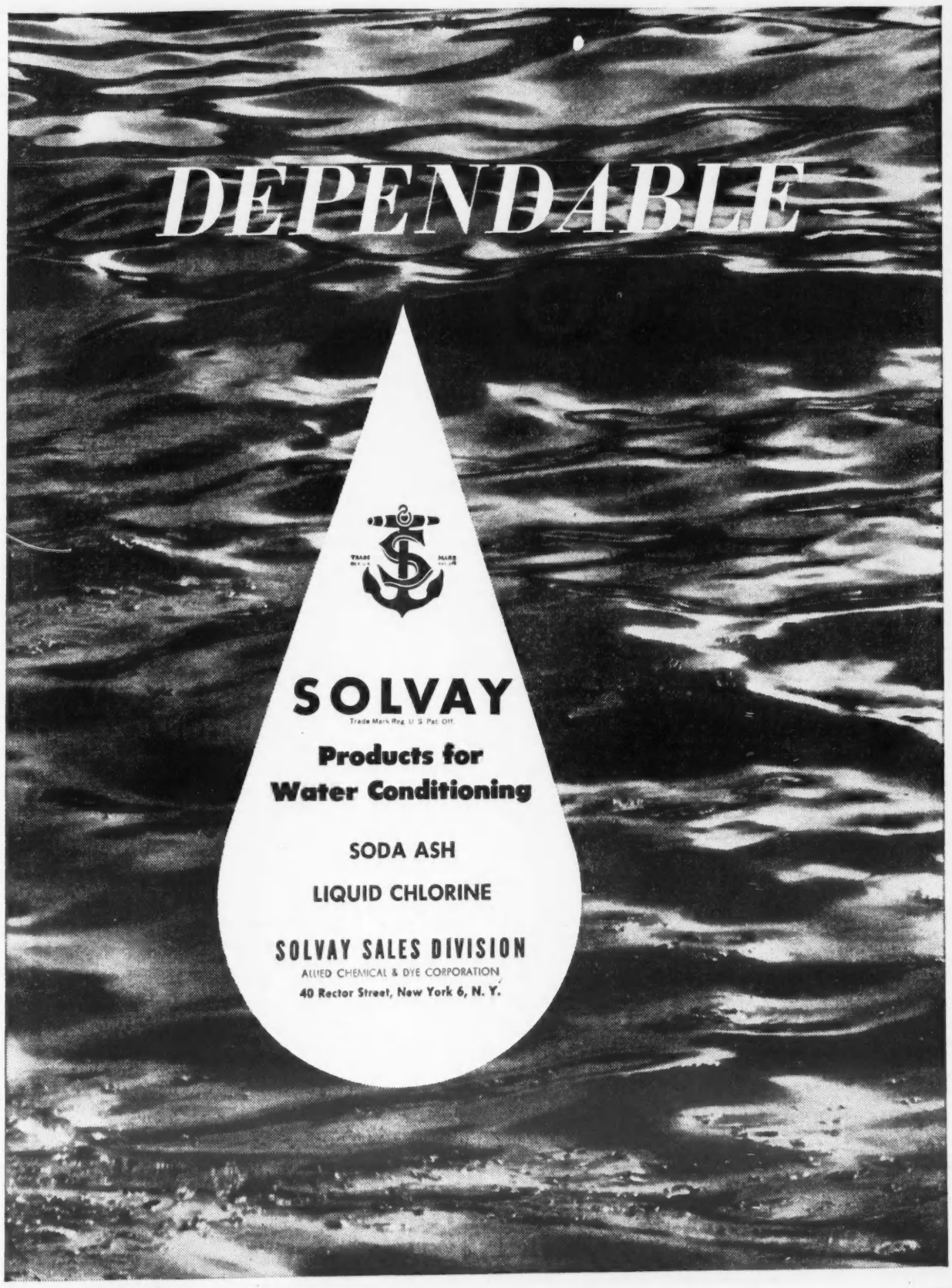
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., c.l., New York, works ..... ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 22.50 - 24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 22.00 - 30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... ton. 26.50 - 28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 23.00 - 28.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 - 32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ton. 35.00 - 45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose ..... lb. .12¾ - —
fancy, loose ..... lb. .13 - —
special, loose ..... lb. .11 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms ..... lb. .08 - .08½
50%, dms ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Tamarinds, bbls ..... lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Chicago ..... unit-ton. 8.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls ..... lb. .20 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
medium grades, bgs ..... lb. .06½ - .06¾
Java, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .47 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works ... gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .69 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .60 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton. 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs ..... lb. .85 - .90

Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs ..... lb. .46 - —
dms ..... lb. .46½ - .49
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs ..... lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .25¼
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .90 - .95
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South ..... lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, South ..... lb. .13 - —
prime, dms ..... lb. .43 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms ..... lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works ..... lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works ..... lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works ..... lb. .23½ - .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks ..... lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 15.00 - 17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Theophylline, bots., kgs ..... lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works ..... lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .21
futures, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .17
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, USP, kgs ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.55 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works ..... lb. .71½ - —
Metal, Bolivian ..... lb. 1.03 - —
Straits ..... lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls ..... lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18½ - .19
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18½ - .19
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾ - —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20½ - .21
Titanium hydride, cns., works ..... lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½ - —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½ - —
Titanium magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. No prices.

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ½c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms ..... lb. .54½ - .55
smaller, pkgs., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works ..... lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works ..... lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa. ..... gal. .24½ - —
Birmingham, Ala. ..... gal. .23¼ - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .26½ - —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .24½ - —
St. Louis, Mo. ..... gal. .38 - —



Toluol, Coaltar, Industrial—Wax, Spermacetti

Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works, Syracuse, N. Y. ..gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ....gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala .....gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. ....gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .23½- .25
tanks, East, frt. equald.....gal. .28 - —

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8 10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c., Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va. 30c. (2¾c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. ..lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs .....lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. .....lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms .....lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers.....lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .57½- —
smaller containers .....lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis.....lo. .07½- .09½
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 2 .....lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 3.....lb. .10½- .11
Zone 4.....lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .41½- .42
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .42½- .43
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43 - .43½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .41½- .42
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
smaller containers.....lb .26½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers.....lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l....lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis...lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks .....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .29½- .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .25 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald .....lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works ...lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane—d.l., fib. ctns., works. kilo.240.00 -265.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works..lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works.....lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls....lb. .36 Nom.
East Indian.....lb. .17½- .18½
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .22½- .23
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East .....gal. .50 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse .....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC ....gal. .64 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .44 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root), True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs .....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. .....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04¾- —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ..ton.89.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.98.00 - —
42% N, paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ..ton.93.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld., Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ..ton. 102.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton.100.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis. ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12

V

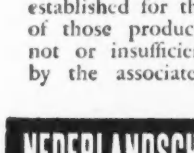
Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb .30 - .35
Indian, bls. .....lb. .32 - .34
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ..ton.80.00 -81.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock .....ton.55.00 -57.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works .....lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. No prices
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
whole, tins.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Tahiti, tins .....lb. 3.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 4.50 - 4.55
smaller lots .....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins .....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works....lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill. units. .04 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .05 - —
100 million USP units mill. units. .07 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate, dms., wks. mill. units. .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 -85.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.78.00 -80.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .08½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09¼- .09¾
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09⅜- .09¾
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs..lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs. .....lb. .68 - .69
crude, African, bgs .....lb. .55 - .57
Western hemisphere, bgs lb. .55 - .57
refined, yellow, bricks, cs....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
refined, bgs.....lb. .73 - .75
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots .lb. .80 - .81
North Country, No. 2, ton lots ..lb. .86 - .87
No. 3, bgs., ton lots .....lb. .83 - .85
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. .88 - .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.16 - 1.18
No. 2.....lb. 1.14 - 1.16
Powdered carnauba price same as powdered candelilla. differential
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs.....lb. .66 - .67
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .13½- .14½
white, ctns., 30 tons same basis..lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .26 - .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .21¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .21½- .22½
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .20 - .21
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .34½- .35½
Montan, crude, bgs. .....lb. .33 - .35
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .80 - .82
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs..lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs....lb. .33¼- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .28¾- .29½
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs..lb. .48 - .53
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .43 - .47½
178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .38¼- .42
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .33¾- .40
Spermacetti, blocks, cs.....lb. .80 - .81
cake, cs. .....lb. .80 - .81

In August 1947 four Dutch leading producers of chemicals decided to found a joint sales organisation in order:
1st to handle an efficient domestic distribution of their products
2nd to promote the exportation of their products.

STAATSMIJNEN IN LIMBURG HEERLEN
KONINKLIJKE ZWAVELZUURFABRIEKEN v/h KETJEN N.V. AMSTERDAM
N.V. KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSCHE ZOUT-INDUSTRIE · HENGELO
N.V. MAATSCHAPPIJ TOT EXPLOITATIE VAN KOOKSOVENGASSEN M.E.K.O.G. IJMUIDEN



In addition to the sales departments an import division was established for the importation of those products which are not or insufficiently produced by the associated companies.

The N.V. ALGEMEENE INDUSTRIEËLE, MIJNBOUW EN EXPLOITATIE MIJ. A.I.M.E. at Amsterdam and Bandoeng (Java) also joined the sales office.

NEDERLANDSCH VERKOOPKANTOOR VOOR CHEMISCHE PRODUCTEN N.V.

If you want to sell on the Dutch market apply to the N.V.C.P. We, undoubtedly, have possibilities for the sale of your chemicals and minerals.

Customers in more than 30 countries think it advantageous to deal with the N.V.C.P. We invite you to join them.

Line of Dutch chemicals for the world market:

ammonia · ammoniumbicarbonate · ammoniumchloride · anthracene · benzolchloramine T · creosote oil · ethylene dichloride · glauber's salt · hydrochloric acid · javanite · lake red C base · manganese dioxide · manganese oxyhydrate · manganese sulfate · monochlorobenzene · mononitrobenzene · naphthalene · naphthalene sulfonic acid, sodium salt · paratoluenesulfonamide · paratoluenesulfonchloride · plasticizers (methylic, ethylic and cresylic ester of toluene sulfonic acid) · potassium permanganate · pyridine · pyridine bases · saccharin · solvent naphtha · sulfur dioxide · sulfuric acid · sulfurylchloride · toluene ethylsulfonamide · toluene sulphonamide formaldehyde resin · toluol · xylol

APPLY TO:
NEDERLANDSCH VERKOOPKANTOOR VOOR CHEMISCHE PRODUCTEN N.V.
63 MAURITSKADE, AMSTERDAM - HOLLAND - CABLE ADDRESS: CHEMICALS
The prime of Dutch chemicals

White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, ogs., 40 tons St. Louis, works..ton.11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse.....ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton.13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works..ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. .....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. No prices.
rossed, bls .....lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs .....lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald....lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.60 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .42¼- —
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa .....gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala .....gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .26¼- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex.....gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district.....gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.....gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo .....gal. .26 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .26 - —
Woodward, Ala.....gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .23½- .25
East, frt. equald.....gal. .28 - —

Prices on 3 to 10-degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 3¾c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8 10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. and E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.); and W. Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Y

Yara yara, ens. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.45
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies .....lb. .69 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .29½- .31½

Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .01⅜- .02¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .01⅝- .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth, bgs., c.l. works....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works..lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc, btls, same basis as chrome lb. .21 - .23
Yellow dock root, bls. .....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls .....lb. .35 - .38
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .36½- .37
NF, dms. .....lb. .39 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E..lb. .13½- .17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast ..lb. .16½- .19
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E..lb. .14 - .17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast....lb. .18¼- .20¾
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works..lb. .10¾- .12½
USP, precip., powd., bbls...lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.90 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .045 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .0325- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks. lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .1780- —
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1785- .1860
Fluoride, bbls., works .....lb. .35 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., works....lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars .....lb. 4.65 - —
Zinc, laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls....lb. .51¾- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .13½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld..lb. .21½- .22
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld.....lb. .26¼- .26¾
Oleate, bbls .....lb. .42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13¾- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .13¾- —
5% bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15⅛- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15⅜- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15⅞- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16⅛- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., French process, white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16 - —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —

zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Resinate, fused, 1% Zn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
precip., dms., frt. alld .....lb. .23 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .10 - .10½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. .....lb. .42 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 5.90 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.15 - —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis..100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —

CSC MAMMOTH CHEMICAL CIRCUS

with

PANOPLY

and

PROPER PRIDE

CSC presents

THE PREPOTENT CHEMICAL OF THE MONTH

A STELLAR SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENT OF SUPERLATIVE SUPERBITY AND STAGGERING SCOPE

ALKATERGE-C

Properties:

Molecular and Equivalent Weights: 350, approx.
Specific Gravity at 20° C/20° C: 0.93 (7.77 lb/gal)
Weight per U.S. Gallon . . . 7.77 pounds at 20° C.
Distillation range at 3 mm of Mercury: 194° C to 310° C
Solubility in: Water—Less than 0.002% by weight; Mineral and Vegetable Oils—Miscible; Organic Solvents—Miscible with naphtha, benzene, kerosene, carbon tetrachloride, ethyl acetate, acetone, methanol, butanol, and most other organic solvents.
Surface Tension of Saturated Aqueous Solution: Less than 35 dynes/cm
Interfacial Tension Against Water of a 1% Solution in Mineral Oil: 1 to 2 dynes/cm
Heat Stability: No apparent decomposition on distillation to 430° C at atmospheric pressure
Solidification Point: — 36° C, approx.
Coefficient of Cubical Expansion (20° C to 30° C): 0.0008 per 1° C; 0.0004 per 1° F
Flash Point (Cleveland Open Cup): 430° F

Uses:

ACID ACCEPTOR for non-aqueous systems
USEFUL as an ingredient of corrosion-preventive oils
A PENETRANT in textile and paper manufacturing
RECOMMENDED as an assistant for grinding hydrophillic pigments in mineral oil
A VERY EFFECTIVE oil-soluble surface-active agent
VALUABLE as an auxiliary emulsifying agent
REDUCES RESIN CONSUMPTION in impregnation of paper

Test Alkaterge-C on your own chemical problem—additional data and sample quantities are yours for the price of a postage stamp!

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
CSC

Zinc sulphide, luminescent pigment, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08¼ - —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .31 - .32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld. lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .08½ - —
Pac. coast ..... lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .09 - —
Pac. coast ..... lb. .09¾ - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works lb. .25½ - —
basic carbonate, cake, bbls., works lb. .30½ - —
Hydride, cns., works ..... lb. 7.00 - —
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., l c. or bgs., works ..... lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .44½ - —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .45 - .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .59½ - —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5 tons, works lb. .29½ - —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - .03¾
10 tons, works ..... lb. .03¾ - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works ..... bl. .04¼ - .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .04¾ - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .05¼ - —
1 ton or less works ..... lb. .05¾ - .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .11½ - —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .12 - .16
Sulphate, cryst., cns., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .38 - —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .38½ - .39

Synthetic Resins and Branded Paint Materials (Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

ABALYN (see Methyl abietate in Current Market Quotations).

ACRYLOID resins, A-10, 30% solids content, c.l., frt. alld., district 1 lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40½ - —
A-101, 40% solids content, c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½ - —
B-7, 20% solids content, c.l., same basis lb. .32¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32¼ - —
B-72, 40% solids content, c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42½ - —
C-10, 20% solids content, c.l., same basis lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .49½ - —
C-10 LV, 40% solids content, c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42½ - —
F-10, 40% solids content, c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46½ - —

Prices are f.o.b. Bristol, Pa., with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination in district 1 on shipments of one standard drum or more. District 1 comprises any point in the United States or Canada except for points in Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Manitoba, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Tankcar deliveries are priced 1c. per lb. below carlot listings.

ACRYSOL resins, C-9, 40% solids content, c.l., frt. alld., district 1 lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39½ - —
ER, 50% solids content, c.l., f.o.b. Bristol, Pa lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52½ - —
MR, 50% solids content, c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52½ - —
WA-5, 40% solids content, c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .41½ - —

Prices on Acrysol C-9 are f.o.b. Bristol, Pa., with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination in district 1 on shipments of one standard drum or more. District 1 comprises any point in the United States or Canada except for points in Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Manitoba, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

ALKYDOL resins, S-79, ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
S-1001, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
S-1004-A, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
S-1008-A, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
S-1010-A, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
S-1061, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½ - —
S-1061-B, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
S-1061-C, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
S-1069-A, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
S-1075, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
S-1079, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
S-1103, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½ - —
S-1112-B, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25¼ - —

ALKYDOL resins, S-116-A, ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
S-1123, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28¼ - —
S-1134-A, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½ - —
S-1147, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24½ - —
S-1149, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
S-1151, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
S-1155, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
S-2008, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29½ - —
S-2009-B, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
S-2025, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½ - —
S-2047, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —

Tankcar prices 1c. per lb. below c.l. quotations. Charge for 55-gal. dms., $6 each.

AMBERLAC resins, 80-X, 70% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld., district 1 lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30½ - —
80-MT, 50% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
81-X, 70% solids content, ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
B-94, 85% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½ - —
D-96, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34½ - —

Prices are f.o.b. Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination in district 1 on shipments of one standard drum or more. District 1 comprises any point in the United States or Canada except for points in Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Manitoba, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Tankcar deliveries are priced 1c. per lb. below carlot listings. A deposit charge of $4 each is made on all 50-gal. drums.

AMBEROL resins, 226, fiber ctns., c.l., frt. alld., district 1 lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½ - —
750, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... bl. .34½ - —
800, light, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
801, extra light, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¾ - —
801, light, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
801-P, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
806-P, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
808, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22¾ - —
820, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
925, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¼ - —
926, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¼ - —
B S-1, extra light, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¼ - —
B S-1, light, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
F-7, extra light, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22¼ - —
F-7, light, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
F-7, dark, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¾ - —
F-71, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
F-77, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
K-12A, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½ - —
M-82, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
M-88, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24½ - —
M-93, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½ - —
ST-137, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34½ - —
ST-137X, fiber ctns., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —

Prices are f.o.b. Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination in district 1 on shipments of one standard drum or more. District 1 comprises any point in the United States or Canada except for points in Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Manitoba, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

AQUAPLEX resin, S-7, ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld., district 1 lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25¼ - —

Prices are f.o.b. Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination in district 1 on shipments of one standard drum or more. District 1 comprises any point in the United States or Canada except for points in Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Manitoba, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Tankcar deliveries are priced 1c. per lb. below carlot listings. A deposit charge of $4 each is made on all 50-gal. drums.

AROCLORS, distilled, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .18½ - —
single dms., works ..... lb. .19 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .16 - —
single dms., works ..... lb. .16½ - —

B

BAKELITE resins, BR-254, dms., 36,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .42¼ - .43
2175, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39¾ - .40¼
8360, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40¼ - .41
4036, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40¼ - .41

BAKELITE resins, BR-9367, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26¼ - .27
9400, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34¼ - .35
9432, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33¼ - .34
10282, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34¾ - .35½
11544, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26¾ - .27½
14634, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .36¾ - .37½
15775, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26¼ - .27
17620, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30¼ - .31
17920, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .49¼ - .50
BV-1600, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31¾ - .32½
9700-S, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25¼ - .26
10673, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .36¾ - .37½
BK-3962, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30¼ - .31
16624, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29¾ - .30½
XR-3180, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .70¼ - .71
4357, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .72¼ - .73
BJ-15408, dms., 36,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .36¼ - .37

Shipments are made to delivery point of carrier nearest buyer's point of destination within the United States, as specified on buyer's order. Method of delivery at seller's option.

BECKACITE resins, 1100, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 and 2 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
1102, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
1106, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
1110, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
1111, dms incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
1112, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
1113, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½ - —
1114, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
1116, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
1120, dms. incl., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
1123, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
1124, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
1126, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24½ - —

These prices apply in all states except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. In the states named, add ¾c. per lb. For tankcar quantities, deduct 1c. per lb. from the c.l. price. For less-than-full-drum amounts, add 3c. per lb. to the l.c.l. price.

BECKAMINE resins, P-138, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. zones 1 and 2 lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30½ - —
P-196, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
P-198, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½ - —
P-342, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
P-354, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
P-364-A, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾ - —
P-426, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09½ - —
P-463, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼ - —

These prices apply in all states except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. In the states named, add ¾c. per lb. For tankcar quantities, deduct 1c. per lb. from the c.l. price. For less-than-full-drum amounts, add 3c. per lb. to the l.c.l. price.

BECKOLIN resins, 17 dark, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd., zones 1 and 2 lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24½ - —
27 light, dms., incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½ - —
P-500, dms., incl., c.l., basis basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½ - —

These prices apply in all states except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. In the states named, add ¾c. per lb. For tankcar quantities, deduct 1c. per lb. from the c.l. price. For less-than-full-drum amounts, add 3c. per lb. to the l.c.l. price.

BECKOPOL resin, 1400, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd., zones 1 and 2 lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - —

These prices apply in all states except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. In the states named, add ¾c. per lb. For tankcar quantities, deduct 1c. per lb. from the c.l. price. For less-than-full-drum amounts, add 3c. per lb. to the l.c.l. price.

BECKOSOL resins, semi-solid, 7-85, 85% solids content, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd., zones 1 and 2 lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33½ - —
31-85, 85% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
70-85, 85% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
90-85, 85% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
Solid 1, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
2, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
7, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - —

BECKOSOL resins, solid, 3, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .41 - —
13, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .41 - —
18, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
19, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .41 - —
23, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .41 - —
24, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
31, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
34, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .41 - —
40, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
70, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
96, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
P-531, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
Solution, 1, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
1303, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
1307 EL, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
1307 EL-HV, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
1307 Lt., dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
1308, dms., incl., c.l., same basis, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½ - —
1313 EL, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24½ - —
1313 Lt., dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½ - —
1316, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
1319, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½ - —
1320, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
1323 EL, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½ - —
1323 Lt., dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
1325, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
1326, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
1331 EL, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
1331 Lt., dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
1334 EL, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½ - —
1334 Lt., dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
1337, dms., incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½ - —
1338, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½ - —
1340, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
1341, dms., incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
1940, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
1941, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
1945, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
F-7 EL, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½ - —
F-7 Lt., dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
P-27, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
P-271, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½ - —
P-296, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½ - —
P-322, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
P-323, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
P-366, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
P-372, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½ - —
P-376, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½ - —
P-381, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30½ - —
P-421, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24½ - —
P-430, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
P-443, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
P-450, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —
P-470, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½ - —
P-470-60, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½ - —
P-471, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
P-505, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½ - —

BECKQSOL resins, solution, P-524, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
P-525, dms. incl., c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
P-526, dms. incl., c.l., same basis, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
P-527, dms. incl., c.l., same basis, lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
P-528, dms. incl., c.l., same basis, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
P-529, dms. incl., c.l., same basis, lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
P-531, dms. incl., c.l., same basis, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
P-546, dms. incl., c.l., same basis, lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
P-584, dms. incl., c.l., same basis, lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
P-593, dms. incl., c.l., same basis, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —

These prices apply in all states except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. In the states named, add ¾c. per lb. For tankcar quantities, deduct 1c. per lb. from the c.l. price. For less-than-full-drum amounts, add 2c. per lb. to the l.c.l. price on liquid materials and 3c. per lb. on solid resins.

BEETLE, 212-9, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
219-8, c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
227-8, c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
230-8, c.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½ - —
231-8, c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
592-8, c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —

Tankcar shipments, where applicable, are priced 1c. per lb. below c.l. quotations.

C

CELLOLYN 102, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
103, c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
95, c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29½ - —
T-501, c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

CUMAR resin, AX, viscous, net weight lb. .07½ - —
CX, solid, gross weight lb. .07 - —
EX, dark, solid, color 17-22, gross weight lb. .06 - —
light, solid, color 12-16, gross weight lb. .06½ - —
FX, solid, gross weight lb. .07 - —
MH 1, flaked, net weight lb. .14 - —
1½ and 2, flaked, net weight lb. .13 - —
2½ and 3, flaked, net weight lb. .12 - —
2½ and 3, solid, net weight lb. .11½ - —
9, solid, net weight lb. .10 - —
P-10½, viscous, net weight lb. .12 - —
P-23½, viscous, net weight lb. .12 - —
RH, solid, net weight lb. .12 - —
S, solid, gross weight lb. .13 - —
T 3, solid, gross weight lb. .10⅝ - —
3-3, solid, gross weight lb. .11½ - —
5, solid, gross weight lb. .10½ - —
5-2, solid, gross weight lb. .10½ - —
5-3, solid, gross weight lb. .11 - —
6, solid, gross weight lb. .09½ - —
15, solid, gross weight lb. .06½ - —
V ½, flaked, net weight lb. .15 - —
1, flaked, net weight lb. .14 - —
1½ and 2, flaked, net weight lb. .13 - —
2½ and 3, flaked, net weight lb. .12 - —
W, ½, flaked, net weight lb. .15½ - —
1, flaked, net weight lb. .14½ - —
1½ and 2, flaked, net weight lb. .13½ - —
2½, flaked, net weight lb. .12½ - —

Prices apply to full standard drums only, f.o.b. Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh.

D

DAREX copolymer resins 3, pkgs., c.l. (40,000 lbs.), f.o.b. Cambridge, Mass lb. .35 - —
1 to 19 tons, same basis lb. .36 - —
less than ton lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
X 34, pkgs., c.l. (40,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .35 - —
1 to 19 tons, same basis lb. .36 - —
less than ton lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
X 43, pkgs., c.l. (40,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .36 - —
1 to 19 tons, same basis lb. .37 - —
less than ton lots, same basis lb. .38 - —
Copolymer latices, 3-L, non-ret. dms., c.l. (70 dms.), same basis lb. .36½ - —
10-dm. lots, same basis lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39 - .50
9-L, non-ret. dms., c.l. (70 dms.), same basis lb. .36½ - —
10-dm. lots, same basis lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39 - .50
X 34-L, non-ret. dms., c.l. (70 dms.), same basis lb. .36½ - —
10-dm. lots, same basis lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39 - .50
X 44-L, non-ret. dms., c.l. (70 dms.), same basis lb. .36½ - —
10-dm. lots, same basis lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39 - .50
Polymer emulsions, X52L, non-ret. bbls., c.l. (70 bbls.), same basis lb. .37½ - —
5-bbl. lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41 - .50
X53L, non-ret. bbls., c.l. (70 bbls.), same basis lb. .37½ - —
5-bbl. lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41 - .50
X56L, non-ret. bbls., c.l. (70 bbls.), same basis lb. .35½ - —
5-bbl. lots, same basis lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39 - .50
X58L, non-ret. bbls., c.l. (70 bbls.), same basis lb. .39½ - —
5-bbl. lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .43 - .50
X60L-1600, non-ret. bbls., c.l. (70 bbls.), same basis lb. .37½ - —
5-bbl. lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41 - .50

Prices of polymer emulsions are quoted per lb. of total solids.

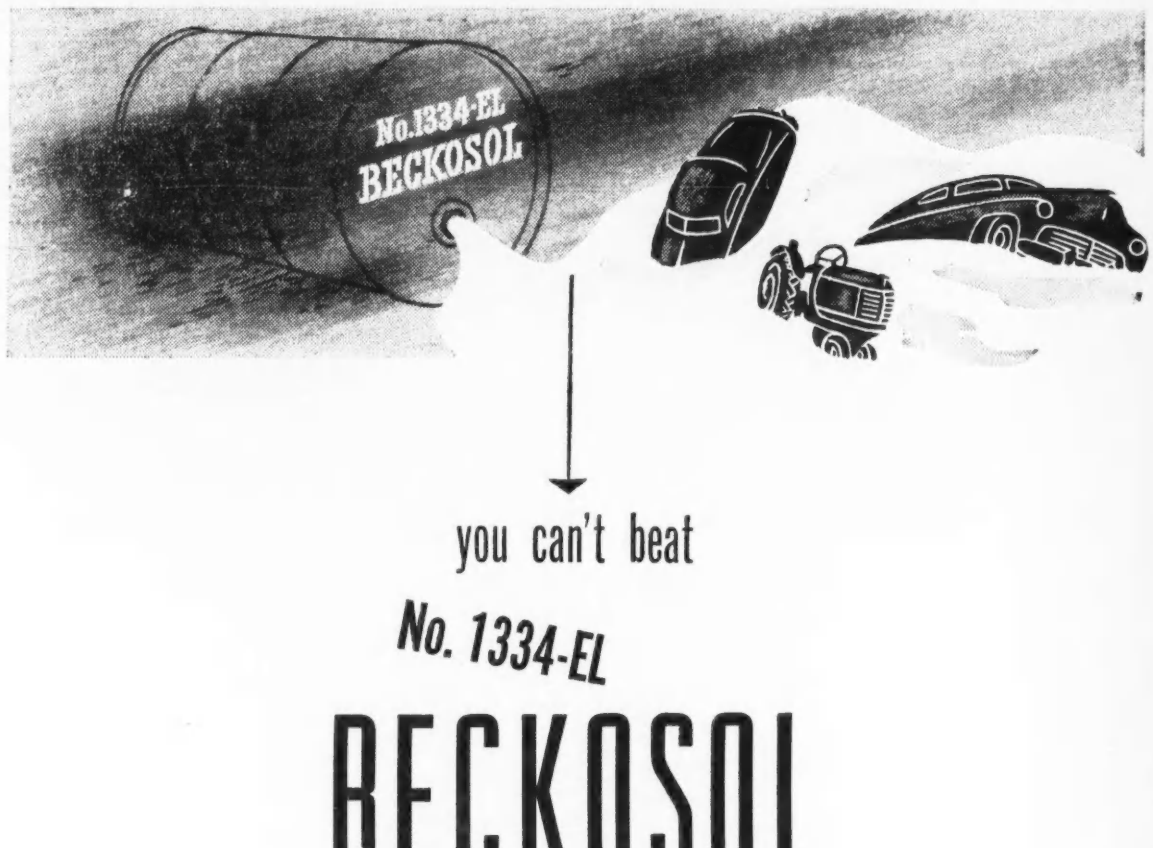
DOW resin 276, V-2 and V-9, 55-gal. drums, c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
5 and 10-gal. drums, same basis lb. .30 - —
DOW CORNING silicone resins DC-801, 5-10-gal. cans, net wgt., 8.4 lbs. per gal., f.o.b. Midland, Mich gal.19.40 - —
30-50 gals., dms gal.18.65 - —
DC-802, 5-10 gals., same basis gal.19.40 - —
30-50-gal., dms., same basis gal.18.65 - —
DC-803, 5-10 gals., same basis gal.15.70 - —
30-50-gal. dms., same basis gal.15.10 - —
DC-804, 5-10 gals., same basis gal.19.40 - —
30-50-gal. dms., same basis gal.18.65 - —
DC-993, 50% solids, 5-10 gals., same basis gal.15.50 - —
30-50-gal. dms., same basis gal.14.90 - —
DC-993, 70% solids, 5-10 gals., net wgt., 9 lbs. per gal., f.o.b. Midland, Mich gal.23.25 - —
30-50-gal. dms., same basis gal.22.40 - —
DC-996, 5-10 gals., net wgt., 8.4 lbs. per gal., f.o.b. Midland, Mich. gal.15.50 - —
30-30-gal. dms., same basis gal.14.90 - —
DC-2103, 5-10 gals., net wgt., 9 lbs. per gal., f.o.b. Midland, Mich. gal.19.90 - —
30-50-gal. dms., same basis gal.19.15 - —
DURAPLEX resins, A-27, 60% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld., district 1 lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
A-29, 60% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
AL-210L, 100% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
C-45 HV, 60% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
C-45 HV, 100% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46¾ - —

DURAPLEX resins, C-45 LV, 100% solids, content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46¾ - —
C-49, 60% solids content, ret. dms., c. l., same basis lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29½ - —
C-49, 100% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¾ - —
D-65A, 60% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
D-65A, 70% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
D-65A, 85% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
ND-77B, 60% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
ND-78, 80% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .27½ - —

Prices are f.o.b. Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination in district 1 on shipments of one standard drum or more. District 1 comprises any point in the United States or Canada except for points in Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Manitoba, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Tankcar deliveries are priced 1c. per lb. below carlot listings. A deposit charge of $4 each is made on all 50-gal. drums.

DYAL resins, 1, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
6, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —

DYAL resins, 7, 50% solids content, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
8, 60% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
9, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
16, 70% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
19, 55% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29½ - —
26, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
37, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
62, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
66, 60% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
75, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
78, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
83, 70% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
84, 70% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
86, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
93, 70% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —



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No. 1334-EL

BECKOSOL

for adding gloss and durability to industrial enamels

High initial gloss, excellent gloss retention, peak resistance to water and weather—these are the selling advantages imparted to your industrial and automotive brushing enamels and farm equipment finishes by this pure alkyd resin. Fast-drying, too . . . dust-free within 2 hours when air-dried and hard within an hour as a baked finish. No. 1334-EL is also useful as a grinding vehicle, thanks to exceptional pigment compatibility. For further facts, write direct to the Sales Department at Detroit.

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SYNTHETIC RESINS • CHEMICAL COLORS • PHENOLIC PLASTICS • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

BYAL resins, 99, 50% solids content, dms., incl., c.l., same basis
lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
116, 90% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
156, 100% solids content, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½ - —

Tankcar prices are 1c. per lb. below c.l. quotations. Minimum transportation allowed to destination except in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Add ¾c. per lb. for the foregoing states. Add ½c. per lb. for 30-gal. dms.; 5-gal. pails, 1c. per lb. additional.

BYMAL resins, 79, fiber ctns., net wgt., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
149, fiber ctns., net wgt., c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
218, fiber ctns., net wgt., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —

Minimum transportation allowed to destination except in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Add ¾c. per lb. for the foregoing states. Less than bbls., 100 lbs. or more, 1c. per lb. additional; 50-99 lbs., 2c. per lb. extra, and less than 50 lbs., 5c. per lb. additional.

BYPHENE resins, 5, fiber ctns., net wgt., c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
7, fiber ctns., net wgt., c.l., same basis lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
8, fiber ctns., net wgt., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
10, fiber ctns., net wgt., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
80, fiber ctns., net wgt., c.l., same basis lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —

Minimum transportation allowed to destination except in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Add ¾c. per lb. for the foregoing states. Less than bbls., 100 lbs. or more, 1c. per lb. additional; 50-99 lbs., 2c. per lb. extra, and less than 50 lbs., 5c. per lb. additional.

BYPHENITE resins, 79, fiber ctns., net wgt., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
130, fiber ctns., net wgt., c.l., same basis lb. .25¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¾ - —
133, fiber ctns., net wgt., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —

Minimum transportation allowed to destination except in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Add ¾c. per lb. for the foregoing states. Less than bbls., 100 lbs., or more, 1c. per lb. additional; 50-99 lbs. 2c. per lb. extra, and less than 50 lbs., 5c. per lb. additional.

E

ETHOCEL (see Ethylcellulose in Current Market Quotations).

F

FALKYD resins, A-2, 60% solids, dms., incl., c.l. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
A-3, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼ - —
A-3-LV, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
A-4-D, 40% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
A-4-D, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾ - —
A-5-D, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
***A-5-D, 100% solids, dms. incl., c.l** lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½ - —
A-6, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
AA-6, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
B-2, 60% solids, dms. incl., c.l lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
B-2-S, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
B-3, 50% solids, dms., incl., c.l lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
B-34, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21* - —
B-38, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
B-41, 65% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
***B-43-D, 100% solids, dms. incl., c.l** lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - —
***B-5, 85% solids, dms. incl., c.l** lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32¼ - —
B-666, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .25¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¼ - —
BB-6, 60% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
BB-6, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
C-3, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
C-5, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
C-5-D, 70% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
G-25, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
G-2500 (xylol), 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
G-2500 (high-flash), 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
I-72-D-HV, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
I-7, 60% solids, dms. incl., c.l lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
I-8, 75% solids, dms. incl., c.l lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
J-203, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾ - —
J-525, 50% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
L-4-X, 50% solids, dms., incl., c.l., lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —

FALKYD resins, L-5, 60% solids, dms., incl., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29½ - —
W-200, 60% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29½ - —

Tankcar prices 1c. per lb. below c.l. quotations.

* Tankcar quotations not available.

FALKOTE 285, 100% solids, dms. incl., c.l lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
315, 100% solids, dms. incl., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —

FLEXALYN solution, non-ret. dms., dlvd., c.l., zone 1 lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
C solution, c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

FORMVAR polyvinyl formal resin, 15/95 E. ret. dms., c.l., (30,000 lbs.), f.o.b. Indian Orchard, Mass lb. .83 - —
2,000 lbs. to 29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .85 - —
125 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., same basis lb. .88 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.00 - —

G

GELVA resin, gran., 1½, 2½, 7, 15, 25, 60, 100 and 800 cps., fib. ctns., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R., works lb. .40 - —
ton lots only, fib. ctns., same basis lb. .43 - —
over 200 lbs., fib. ctns., same basis lb. .45 - —
under 200 lbs., fib. ctns., same basis lb. .60 - —

Special grades of 1½ and 2½ cps. viscosity, low acidity, available at somewhat higher prices. Ctns., included in prices, non-returnable. Prices W. of Miss. R. 5c. per lb. higher.

Solution, 55 cps., 28% solids content in ethanol, non-ret bbls., f.o.b. Indian Orchard, Mass gal. 1.75 - —
1.5 cps., 70% solids content in toluol, non-ret. bbls., ton lots only, same basis lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots, non-ret. bbls., same basis lb. .32 - —
2.5 cps., 60% solids content in toluol, non-ret. bbls., ton lots only, same basis lb. .27½ - —
less than ton lots, non-ret. bbls., same basis lb. .28½ - —
7 cps., 50% solids content in toluol, non-ret. bbls., ton lots only, same basis lb. .24 - —
less than ton lots, non-ret. bbls., same basis lb. .25 - —
15 cps., 35% solids content in toluol, non-ret. bbls., ton lots only, same basis lb. .19 - —
less than ton lots, non-ret. bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
100 cps., 25% solids content in toluol, non-ret. bbls., ton lots only, same basis lb. .16 - —
less than ton lots, non-ret. bbls., same basis lb. .17 - —

Water emulsion, approx. 55% solids, grades TS-10, TS-21, TS-30, TS-35, TS-41 (35% solids) and S-50, non-ret. bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rocky Mts., works lb. .20½ - —
ton lots and over, non-ret. bbls., same basis lb. .22 - —
less than ton lots, non-ret. bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - —
less than bbls., f.o.b. Indian Orchard, Mass lb. .28 - —

Prices W. of Rocky Mts. 2c. per lb. higher.

GEON, polyvinyl resin, 101, 30,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., works lb. .36 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
up to 199 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
202, 30,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., works lb. .36 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
up to 199 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
203, 30,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., works lb. .39 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., works lb. .41 - —
up to 199 lbs., works lb. .58 - —
204, 30,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs lb. .39 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs. lb. .41 - —
up to 199 lbs lb. .58 - —
205, 30,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., works lb. .36 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
up to 199 lbs., works lb. .52 - —

Minimum transportation prepaid.

GLYPTAL resins, 1247, 65% solids content, dms., incl., c.l., frt. alld., zones 1 & 2 lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
2458, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼ - —
2462, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
2464, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
2466, 70% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
2475, 60% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
2477, 65% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
2480, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
2502, 60% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾ - —
2503, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½ - —
2504, 60% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
2505, 60% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
2506, 70% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
2508, 100% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41½ - —
2509, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —

GLYPTAL resins, 2510, 45% solids content, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
2514, 60% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
2517, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
2518, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
2527, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼ - —
2529, 70% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .33¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33¾ - —
2532, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
2555, 65% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾ - —
2556, 80% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .31¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31¾ - —
2570, 60% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
2583, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
2585, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
2590, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
2592, 50% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
2593, 60% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
2595, 60% solids content, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼ - —

Prices are f.o.b. General Electric Company's plant, freight prepaid and allowed to any point in the United States except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

GUAI-A-PHENE, ret. dms., dms. on deposit at $6 each, works, 50-55 gals gal. 2.97 - —
10 gals., two fives per case, works gal. 3.07 - —
5 gals., one can per case, works gal. 3.12 - —
6 gals., six ones in single case, works gal. 3.22 - —
1 gal. in single carton, works gal. 3.32 - —

H

HERCOLYN (see methyl abietate hydrogenated) in Current Market Quotations.

HYDROGUM resin, P-190, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. zones 1 and 2 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —

These prices apply in all states except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. In the states named, add ¾c. per lb. for tankcar quantities, deduct 1c. per lb. from the c.l. price. For less-than-full-drum amounts, add 3c. per lb. to the l.c.l. price.

K

KOPOL resins, 500, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd., zones 1 and 2 lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
501, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —

These prices apply in all states except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. In the states named, add ¾c. per lb. for tankcar quantities, deduct 1c. per lb. from the c.l. price. For less-than-full-drum amounts, add 3c. per lb. to the l.c.l. price.

L

LEWISOL resin, No. 1, non-returnable, f.o.b. customers siding, zone 1 lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
2-L, c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
20, c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
22, c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
33, c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —

Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. customer's siding, New Eng. and Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., O., Mich., Ind., Ill., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C., Tenn., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo. Prices are dms. included, not returnable; net 30 days.

M

MARBON resins, S, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Gary, Ind lb. .36 - —
2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .38 - .43
S-1, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .38 - .43
Minimum freight allowed.

MARMIX, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. Gary, Ind lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
less dms., same basis lb. .43 - —
Minimum freight allowed.

MARVINOL resin, VR-10, 30,000 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .33 - —
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —
up to 199 lbs., same basis lb. .50 - —

MELMAC, 245-8, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .39¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¾ - —
246-10, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½ - —
248-8, c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40½ - —
560-8, c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40¼ - —
586-9, c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .37½ - —
599-8, c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39½ - —

Tankcar shipments, where applicable, are priced 1c. per lb. below c.l. quotations.

METHOCEL (see Methylcellulose in Current Market Quotations).

MONOPLEX resins, 5, ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa lb. .90 - —
10-dm. lots, same basis lb. .91 - —
1-9-dm. lots, same basis lb. .92 - —
11, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
10-dm. lots, same basis lb. .50½ - —
1-9-dm. lots, same basis lb. .51 - —

MONOPLEX resins, 16, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
10-dm. lots, same basis lb. .45½ - —
1-9-dm. lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
DOS, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .71 - —
10-dm. lots, same basis lb. .71½ - —
1-9-dm. lots, same basis lb. .72 - —

Prices are subject to certain differentials if shipped from warehouse stocks. Tankcar deliveries are priced 1c. per lb. under carlot listings. For less than 50-gal. drum shipments, add 3c. per lb. to the single drum price, f.o.b. Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa. A deposit charge of $4 each is made on all 50-gal. drums.

N

NEO-FAT drying oil, 170, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
190, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Fatty acid, 3R, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼ - —
11, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43¼ - —
17, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼ - —

Neo-fat prices are 1c. per lb. higher in all States west of the Rocky Mountains and ½c. per lb. higher in Texas and Oklahoma. Drums are included and not returnable.

NEOLYN resin, 20, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. customer's siding, zone 1 lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
23, c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
24 (75% in toluol), c.l., same basis. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
40, c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
60, c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

NEVILLAC, pale hard, color 1-2, melting point 85-95° C., dms., works lb. .25 - —
hard, color 2½-4, melting point 85-95° C., same basis lb. .23 - —
soft, color 2½-4, melting point 65-70° C., same basis lb. .25 - —
10° C., color 1½-4, same basis lb. .33 - —
ZC, same basis lb. .31 - —
OA, same basis lb. .45 - —
RT, same basis lb. .31 - —
RX, same basis lb. .31 - —
TS, same basis lb. .45 - —
PHO, same basis lb. .33 - —

NEVILLE resin, G, dms., net weight. lb. .10½ - —
R-1, nevindene, color ½, dms., works lb. .15½ - —
R-3, nevindene, color 1, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
R-5, nevindene, color 1½-2, dms., works lb. .13½ - —
R-6, nevidene, color 2½-3½, dms., works lb. .12½ - —
R-7, N.P.S., color below 3, dms., works lb. .15 - —
R-9, hard, color ½, dms., works. lb. .15 - —
R-10, hard, color 1, dms., works. lb. .14 - —
R-11, hard, color 1½-2, dms., works lb. .13 - —
R-12, hard, color, 2½-3½, dms., works lb. .12 - —
R-13, medium color, ½, dms., works lb. .15 - —
R-14, medium, color 1, dms., works lb. .14 - —
R-15, medium, color 1½-2, dms., works lb. .13 - —
R-16, medium, color 2½-4, dms., works lb. .12 - —
R-17, medium, soft, color 3½-8, dms., works lb. .12 - —
R-19, medium, soft, color 3½-8, dms., works lb. .12 - —
R-21, soft, color 3½-8, dms., works lb. .12 - —
R-22, special, soft, color 3½-8, dms., works lb. .12 - —
R-29, medium, soft, color 2½-8, dms., works lb. .12 - —
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross wt., Pittsburgh lb. .05¼ - —
resinous oil, No. XI, ret. dms. lb. .02½ - —

Neville resin prices, except "G" resin and 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per lb. additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.

NEVINOL, dms., works lb. .17 - —
NUBA, No. 1, 80-90° C., dms., gross weight, works lb. .04 - —
No. 2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works lb. .04 - —
No. 3-X, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works lb. .06½ - —

P

PARADENE 1, 78-99° C, color, 12-16, dms., gross wt., works lb. .06½ - —
2, 100-125° C., color 12-16, dms., gross wt., works lb. .06½ - —
3, 125-140° C., dms., gross wt., works lb. .07 - —
33, color 10-15, dms. gross wt., works lb. .07½ - —
34, color 10-15, dms., gross wt., works lb. .07½ - —
35, color 10-15, dms, gross wt., works lb. .07 - —

Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.

PARAPLEX resins 5-B, 80% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld., district 1 lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
5-B, 100% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾ - —
AL-111, 100% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33¾ - —
G-20, 60% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67½ - —
G-20, 100% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .78¾ - —
G-25, ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa lb. .76 - —
10-dm. lots, same basis lb. .76½ - —
1-9-dm. lots, same basis lb. .77 - —
G-40, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .44¾ - —
10-dm. lots, same basis lb. .45¼ - —
1-9-dm. lots, same basis lb. .45¾ - —
G-50, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
10-dm. lots, same basis lb. .45½ - —
1-9-dm. lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
RG-2, 60% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld., district 1 lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
RG-2, 100% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67¾ - —
RG-8, 100% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .54¾ - —

PARAPLEX resins, RG-10, 100% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .54¾- —

Prices on all grades of Paraplex, except G-25, G-40 and G-50, are f.o.b. Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination in district 1 on shipments of one standard drum or more. District 1 comprises any point in the United States or Canada except for points in Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Manitoba, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. A deposit charge of $4 each is made on all 50-gal. drums. Prices on Paraplex G-25, G-40 and G-50 are subject to certain differentials if shipped from warehouse stocks. For less than 50-gal. drum shipments, add 3c. per lb. to the single drum price, f.o.b. Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.

PENTA resins, 103, dms. incl., non-ret., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
139, dms. incl., non-ret., c.l., same basis..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
140, dms. incl., non-ret., c.l., same basis..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —

PENTACITE resins, P-405, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd., zones 1 and 2..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
P-406, dms. incl., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
P-423, dms. incl., c.l., same basis..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¾- —

These prices apply in all states except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. In the states named, add ¾c. per lb. For tankcar quantities, deduct 1c. per lb. from the c.l. price. For less-than-full-drum amounts, add 3c. per lb. to the l.c.l. price.

PENTALYN A, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. customer's siding, zone 1..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
C, c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
F, c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¾- —
G, c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
H, c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼- —
M, c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¾- —
802A, c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¾- —
O, c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
X, c.l. same basis.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

PHENAC, 604-M, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .22½- —
606, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23½- —
622-N, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21½- —
X-637, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38½- —

PICCOLASTIC resins, A-L, A-5, A-25, A-50, A-75, B-50, B-75, B-100, C-3, C-25, C-50, C-75, C-100, C-125, D-75, D-100, D-125, D-150, E-50, E-75, E-100, E-125, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
FT, FX, FHF, dms., c.l. same basis..lb. .139 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .144 - —

Prices are on a net weight basis, containers included, and apply to standard packages only. For other than full drum shipments add 5c. per lb.

PICCOLYTE resins, S-10, S-25, S-40, dms., net. wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
S-55, S-70, c.l., same basis...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
S-85, S-100, c.l., same basis...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
S-115, c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
S-125, c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —

Solutions, S-115, 65% solids, dms., incl., c.l., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa..lb. .1195- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1245- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1095- —
45% solids, dms., incl., same basis..lb. .0695- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0795- —

PICCOUMARON resins, 450-H, 450-L, 450-HL, dms., net wt., solid, f.o.b. Clairton or Chester, Pa., frt. equald..lb. .11½- —
450, 450-E, 450-S, same basis..lb. .11¼- —
450-ES, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
450, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Other 450 series, dms., net. wt., plastic, f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb. .12 - —
440-S, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
430-H, dms., gross wt., solid, f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb. .07 - —
Other 430 series, dms., net. wt., solid, f.o.b. works, frt. equald.....lb. .06½- —
420-H, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
420-S, 420-E, 420-ES, same basis..lb. .10½- —
422-R, 423-R, 425-R, 427-R, same basis..lb. .12 - —
Other 420 series, dms., net. wt., plastic, f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
Picco-10, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Picco-25, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Picco-75, Picco-100, dms., net. wt., solid, f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb. .11½- —
Bunarex-10, dms., net wt., plastic, f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb. .07½- —
Bunarex-25, XX-25, same basis..lb. .07½- —
Bunarex-100, XX-100, same basis..lb. .06½- —
XX-40, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
XX-55, dms., gross wt., solid, f.o.b. works, frt. equald.lb. .07 - —
XX-70, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
XX-115, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
430 series, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
60%, 420-ES sol., non-ret. dms., c.l..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
C.G. (deodorized), dms., net. wt. solid, f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb. .14½- —

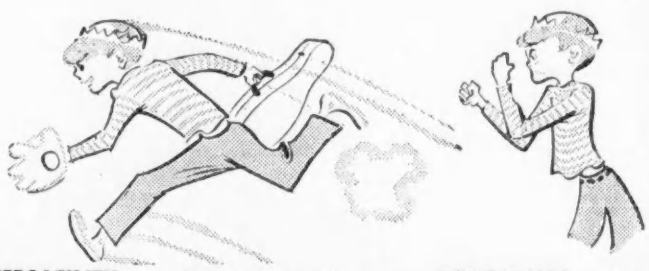
Flaked grades, when available, are ½c. per pound higher than net wt. solid, ¾c. higher than gross wt. solid. Prices for other than full-dm. shipments add 5c. per pound.

PLASKON resins, PCC 3105, 60% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .28 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
PCC 3115, 60% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25½- —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
PCC 3120, 50% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23½- —
PCC 3148, 50% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22½- —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
PCC 3149, 50% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24½- —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
PCC 3158, 60% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26½- —
PCC 3160, 50% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25½- —
PCC 3175, 70% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25½- —

PLASKON resins, PCC 3177, 70% solids content, dms., incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25½- —
PCC 3179, 70% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25½- —
PCC 3181, 50% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22½- —
PCC 3252, 50% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22½- —
PCC 3254, 50% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23½- —
PCC 3258, 50% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23½- —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - —
PCC 3282, 50% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16½- —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
PCC 3300, 50% solids content, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —

PLASKON resins, PCC 3371, 50% solids content, dms., incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
PCC 3401, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
PCC 3402, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22½- —
PCC 3450, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
PCC 3454, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23½- —
PCC 3457, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23½- —
PCC 3460, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22½- —
PCC 5513, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
PCC 3539, dms. incl., 10,00 0lbs., same basis lb. .22 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22½- —
PCC 3550, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22 —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22½- —

STABILITY . . . Marvinol VR-10 is superior in resistance to heat, light and other normally destructive factors.



VERSATILITY . . . Marvinol VR-10 is easy to process . . . may be calendered, extruded, injection molded, used in non-aqueous dispersions, formulated as unplasticized rigids . . . uniquely versatile.

TOUGHNESS . . . Marvinol's high molecular weight offers you extra toughness and "dryness" with long life . . . resists tear, wear, oils, acids.

MARVINOL®—vinyl resin for modern high-speed equipment offers you all these advantages

COLOR . . . Marvinol offers many opportunities for distinctive coloring . . . from clear to delicate or brilliant shades.

WIDER TEMPERATURE RANGE . . . Marvinol VR-10 assures you products that show less deformation due to heat . . . gives greater low temperature flexibility.

EASILY CLEANED . . . Marvinol-based products are easily and quickly cleaned because of their smooth surface. They're waterproofed, unaffected by mold or fungi.

The New Ultra-Modern Marvinol Plant contains the latest equipment to assure efficient operation, uniform production of the highest quality. Send today for details. Write on your company letterhead to Chemicals Division, Dept. O-11, The Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

CLOSE COOPERATION . . . The Glenn L. Martin Co. compounds and fabricates only in its customer service laboratory for your benefit. We sell only raw materials. Our sales engineers and modern customer research laboratory are ready to help with your processing problems.

Martin® Marvinol

RESINS, PLASTICIZERS AND STABILIZERS PRODUCED BY THE CHEMICALS DIVISION OF
THE GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY • AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION
"BETTER PRODUCTS, GREATER PROGRESS, ARE MADE BY MARTIN"

VOL 154 NO 1 1948 XUM

FLASKON resins, FCC 3570, dms., incld 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .22½ - —
FCC 3604, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ - —
FCC 3608, dms. incl., 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ - —

Prices are f.o.b. Toledo, Ohio, or Kenilworth, N. J. On shipments of one or more full standard size drums, freight is prepaid to carriers' stations nearest destinations in the United States and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada. For shipments made in other than standard drums, add 2c. per lb. for half-drum and 3c. per lb. for 5-gal. container.

FLIOLITE, S-5, milled resin, dms., f.o.b. Akron, ton lb. .59 - —
Base, 1A-S-5, titanium dioxide lb. .45 - —
2C-S5, carbon black, same basis lb. .50 - —
5-S5, zinc oxide, same basis lb. .34 - —
6-S5, red lead, same basis lb. .36 - —
7C-S5, Indian red, same basis lb. .49 - —
8A-S5, zinc chromate, same basis lb. .51 - —
12-S5, whiting, precipitated, same basis lb. .28 - —
13-S5, China clay, same basis lb. .33 - —
14-S5, lithopone, same basis lb. .31 - —
15-S5, zinc sulphide, same basis lb. .38 - —
17-S5, Prussian blue, same basis lb. .65 - —
25-S5, toluidin toner, medium, same basis lb. .95 - —
38-S5, yellow iron oxide, same basis lb. .45 - —
39C-S-5, C.P., chrome green medium, same basis lb. .59 - —
41A-S-5, C.P., chrome yellow, medium, same basis lb. .46 - —
46C-S5, lampblack, same basis lb. .53 - —
47-S5, high zinc lithopone, same basis lb. .34 - —
64-S5, molybdate orange, dark, same basis lb. .64 - —
65-S5, C.P., chrome yellow, extra light, same basis lb. .51 - —
66-S-5, phthalocyanine lb. .98 - —
68A-S5, C.P., chrome green, extra light, same basis lb. .59 - —
80-S-5, non-yellowing titanium dioxide lb. .45 - —

These prices apply to all orders for resin and bases in excess of 2,000 lbs. The order may consist of several items. For quantities of 200 to 1,999 lbs. add 1c. per pound to the above prices. For quantities of less than 200 lbs. add 6c. per pound to the above prices.

FLYOPHEN resins, 5000 dms., incl., c.l., dlvd., zones 1 and 2 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
5010, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
5012, dms. incl., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
5012-T, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
5013, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
5013-T, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
5014, dms. incl., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
5014-T, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
5015, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
5016, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
5020, dms. incl. c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
5020-T, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
5022, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
5023, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
5023-A, dms., incl., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
5024, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
5025, dms, incl., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
5030, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
5031, dms incl., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
5032, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
5040, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
5041, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
6000, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58½ - —
6002, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
P-375, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
P-398, dms. incl., c.l., same basis lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —

These prices apply in all states except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. In the states named, add ¾c. per lb. For tankcar quantities, deduct 1c. per lb. from the c.l. price. For less-than-full-drum amounts add 2c. per lb. to the l.c.l. price.

Polyamide ED. Nos. 93, 94, and 95 f.o.b. works, l.c.l. quantities lb. .55 - —

POLYCO 117-H, polyvinyl acetate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Peabody, Mass lb. .20½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½

Freight allowed to city of destination East of the Mississippi River, or freight allowance not to exceed 1½c. per net lb. of emulsion for points West of the Mississippi River.

144, polyacrylate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Peabody, Mass lb. .28 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .30
165, polyvinyl acetate in acetone, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .32
301, polyvinyl acetate in toluol, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .26
309, polyvinyl acetate in ethanol, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33

POLYCO, 310, polyvinyl acetate in xylol, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .26

Polyethylene resins, DYLT, bags, c.l. (30,000 lbs), f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va lb. .56 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .56½ - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis lb. .60 - —
DYNF, granular, bags, same basis. lb. .44 - —
DYNH, granular, bags, same basis lb. 44 - —
DYNJ, granular, bags, same basis. lb. .47 - —

POLYPALE ester, No. 1, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
No. 2, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
No. 3, c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
No. 10, c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

R

R-B-H resin, 510, bbls., c.l. or full truck load, f.o.b. Bauer, Utah lb. .13½ —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Mound Brook, N. J. lb. .16½ .20

RESIMENE 875, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. Springfield, Mass lb. .39¼ —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .39¾ —
5-gal. containers, same basis lb. .43¾ —
877, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .36½ —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .37 - —
5-gal. containers, same basis lb. .49 - —
878, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .39½ —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
5-gal. containers, same basis lb. .52 - —
881, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .43½ —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .44 - —
5-gal. containers, same basis lb. .56 - —
882, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .44 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .44½ - —
5-gal. containers, same basis lb. .56½ - —

Freight charges allowed on shipments of 200 lbs. or more, net weight, via route of shipper's choice up to but not exceeding l.c.l. rate to and including St. Louis, Mo. Shipments of less than 200 lbs., price is f.o.b. Springfield, Mass.

REZYL, 14-7E-75, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., lb. .45 - —
36-4, c.l., same basis lb. .42¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
92-5, c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., lb. .28½ - —
98-4-60, c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. lb. .27½ - —
99-5, c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. lb. .27½ - —
310-5, c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
330-5, c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .24¾ - —
387-5, c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
412-1, c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
435-1, c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
728-5, c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
729-5, c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
731-5, c.l., same basis lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .26¾ - —
775-1, c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
775-4, c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .29½ - —
784-1, c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .24¾ - —
807-1, c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
811-1, c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
823-1, c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23½ - —
868-1, c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. lb. .27½ - —
869-1, c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34½ - —
872-1, c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25½ - —
873-1-70, c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25½ - —
1102-5, c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
solid, 99, c.l., same basis lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .45 - —
X-315, c.l., same basis lb. .39¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .39¾ - —
869, c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. lb. .47½ - —

Tankcar shipments, where applicable, are priced 1c. per lb. below c.l. quotations.

S

SANTOLITE MHP, 60-lb. tins, incl., 100,000-lb. lots, f.o.b. St. Louis lb. .35 - —
25,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
1,000-lb. lots and less, same basis lb. .38 - .40
MS 80% solution, 540-lb. dms., incl., 25,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .35 - —
5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
1,000-lb. lots and less, same basis lb. .36½ - .41½
SARAN F-120 resin, c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —

SCHENECTADY resins, SA-301, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. Schenectady, N. Y., transportation prepaid and alld. to dest. lb. .25 - - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
SA-302, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 25 - —
SA-303, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
SA-305, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
SA-307, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
SA-309, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —

SCHENECTADY resins, SA-400, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
SA-401, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
SA-402, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
SA-402-H, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
SA-403, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
SA-404, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
SA-406, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
SA-407, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾ - —
SA-408, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
SA-500, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
SA-500-A, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
SA-501, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
SA-502, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¼ - —
SA-503, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼ - —
SA-504, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
SA-505, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
SA-508, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2- .2- —
SA-600, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
SA-600-A, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
SA-601, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
SA-604, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
SA-605, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
SP-30, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - —
SP-31, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - —
SP-40, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - —
SP-41, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - —
SP-60, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
SP-62, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —

Tankcar price is ½c. per lb. less than carload price. Freight is not paid or allowed to points south of Virginia and Kentucky, or west of the Mississippi River, excepting cities of St. Louis and Minneapolis. If shipments are specified by transportation means with rates in excess of minimum, the excess transportation will be charged to customer.

SILENE (see Calcium silicate hydrated under C in Current Market Quotations).

STAYBELITE ester, No. 1, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. customer's siding, zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
No. 2, c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
No. 5, c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
No. 10, c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
No. 2043-66, c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

STRESEN-REUTER resins, 5511-1, dms., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .22½ - —
5513-1, dms., same basis lb. .25½ - —
5515-1, dms., same basis lb. .20½ - —
5523-1, dms., same basis lb. .30½ - —
5530-1, dms., same basis lb. .21½ - —
5535-1, dms., same basis lb. .21½ - —
5526-1, dms., same basis lb. .14 - —

Prices are f.o.b. Chicago, Ill., with minimum freight allowed to destination in zone 1, which includes the Midwestern States. For zone 2, which includes the Eastern and Southern States, add 1½c. per lb. to the above prices.

STYRESOL resins, 4250, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd. zones 1 and 2 lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
4400, dms., incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —

These prices apply in all states except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. In the states named, add ¾c. per lb. For tankcar quantities, deduct 1c. per lb. from the c.l. price. For less-than-full-drum amounts, add 2c. per lb. to the l.c.l. price.

SUPER-BECKACITE resins, 1001, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd., zones 1 and 2 lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
1003, dms., incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
2000, dms., incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
2100, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
3011, dms. incl., c.l., same basis. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —

These prices apply in all states except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. In the states named add ¾c. per lb. For tankcar quantities, deduct 1c. per lb. from the c.l. price. For less-than-full-drum amounts, add 3c. per lb. to the l.c.l. price.

SUPER-BECKAMINE resin, 3501, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd., zones 1 and 2 lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —

These prices apply in all states except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. In the states named, add ¾c. per lb. For tankcar quantities, deduct 1c. per lb. from the c.l. price. For less-than-full-drum amounts, add 2c. per lb. to the l.c.l. price.

SYNARYL resins, S-78, dms. incl., non-ret., c.l., dlvd., zone 1. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
109-A, dms., incl., non-ret., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
121, dms. incl., non-ret., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
134, dms. incl., non-ret., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
155, dms. incl., non-ret., c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
234, dms. incl., non-ret., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
235, dms. incl., non-ret., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —

SYNTEX resins, H-3, 100% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., Louisville, Ky lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
9 (or 1922) 50% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
H-12, 50% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
16, 60% solids, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
19-B, 50% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
19-C, 45% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
23, 50% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
23-5D, 50% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
26, 50% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
28, 65% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
32, 50% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
32-R, 50% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
40, 70% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
54, 50% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
55, 50% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
56, 70% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
60-A, 70% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
115, 45% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
115-D, 45% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
121, 50% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
128, 60% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
130, 50% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
131, 40% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
1979, 50% solids, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —

Prices shown above are per one hundred pounds in non-returnable drums. Prices are f.o.b. point of manufacture, freight prepaid and allowed to all destinations in the U.S.A. except the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.
For shipments to the states listed above add ¾c. per pound to the l.c.l. price; for carloads add ½c. to the carload price.
Syntex Resins and Solutions may be assorted to get quantity price. For shipment in five-gallon pails, add 2c. per pound.

T

TEGLAC, 15, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
127, c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
128, c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
Z-152, c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
161, c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
164, c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —

U

UFORMITE resins, F-200E, 50% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld., district 1 lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
F-226E, 50% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
F-240, 60% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
MM-55, 50% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
MU-56, 50% solids content, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —

Prices are f.o.b. Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination in district 1 on shipments of one standard drum or more. District 1 comprises any point in the United States or Canada except for points in Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Manitoba, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Tankcar deliveries are priced 1c. per lb. below carlot listings. A deposit charge of $4 each is made on all 50-gal. drums.

V

VALITE 7796-D, bgs., c.l. (30,000 lbs. and over), f.o.b. Lockport, La lb. .1640- —
20,000 lbs. to 79,999 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - .20
8123, dms., c.l. (36,000 lbs. and over), same basis lb. .12½- —
9,000 to 35,999 lbs., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 9,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .18

These prices are based on alcohol solution of approximately 60% net resin content, but will be correspondingly adjusted for any variations therefrom.

VANADISE, resins, grade B, 240-255° F. m.p., whse lb. .023 - .052
C, 315-340° F. m.p., whse lb. .021 - .050
D, 170-180° F. m.p., whse lb. .030 - .055
MR, 260-270° F. m.p., whse lb. .024 - .050
pulverized, whse lb. .055 - .150
solution, whse lb. .250 - .650

VELSICOL AB-11-2, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. Marshall, Ill lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
AD-6-3, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
AD-6-7, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
Solutions, AB-200, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½- —
AD-201-S, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
AD-660, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12⅛- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10⅛- —
AD-670, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —

VINSOL resin, c.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .05 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .06 - —
500 lbs. to 957 lbs., same basis, lb. .06½- —
less than 500 lbs., same basis, lb. .08 - —

Vinyl acetate resin, AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, granular, paper bgs., c.l. (30,000 lbs.), dlvd. lb. .40 - —
2,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .43 - —
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis lb. .60 - —

AYAB, granular, paper bgs. or fiber ctns., c.l. (30,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .40 - —
2,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .43 - —
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis lb. .60 - —

AYAC, solid, paper bgs. or fiber ctns., c.l. (30,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .43 - —
2,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis lb. .47 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis lb. .92 - —

Butyral resin, XYHL, XYSG, flake, paper bgs., c.l. (30,000 lbs.), same basis lb. 1.01 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.03 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.04 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis lb. 1.21 - —

Chloride resin, QYNA, powdered, paper bgs., c.l. (30,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .34 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .37½- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —

Chloride-acetate resin, VMCH, powdered, paper bgs., c.l. (30,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .40 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .42 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .43½- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis lb. .60 - —

VYCM, powdered, paper bgs., c.l. (30,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .39 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .42½- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis lb. .59 - —

VYDR, VYHH, VYLF, VYNU, VYNV, VYNW, VYNY, powdered, paper bgs., c.l. (30,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .34 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .37½- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —

VYNS, powdered, paper bgs., c.l. (30,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .45 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .47 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .48½- —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis lb. .65 - —

When more than one grade of resin is required, the price of a combination shipment is determined by the total amount of resin released in a single shipment against a single order when all the resins are produced at and shipped from the same plant. For vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride and vinyl chloride-acetate resins, add 5c. per lb. for less than standard bag quantities.

VINYLITE resin, AYAB, solution 70, 69-72% by weight in acetone, non-ret. dms., dm. lots, same basis gal. 4.63 - —
less dm. lots, same basis gal. 5.25 - —

AYAF, solution 35, 33-35% by weight in acetone, non-ret. dms., dm. lots, same basis gal. 2.25 - —
less dm. lots, same basis gal. 2.75 - —

VINYLITE alcohol-acetate resin, solution MA-28-14, MA-28-18, 28% by weight in 82% methyl acetate, non-ret. dms., 20-dm. lots, same basis gal. 2.25 - —
dm. lots, same basis gal. 2.55 - —
less dm. lots, same basis, gal. 2.90 - —
solution T-24-9, 24.5% by weight in toluene, non-ret. dms., 20-dm. lots, same basis gal. 2.10 - —
dm. lots, same basis gal. 2.40 - —
less dm. lots, same basis, gal. 2.75 - —

Packing charge of $1 per gal. for one-gal. containers. Five-gal. chys. returnable.

Clay Testing Methods Described in New Report

Standard methods of testing the oil-clarifying or decolorizing capacities of commercial clays used by the oil industry are described in a publication released recently by the Bureau of Mines. In addition to surveying industrial clay-testing procedures, the twenty-nine page circular also describes laboratory testing processes developed by the Federal Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines.

Containing numerous mechanical drawings of the testing apparatus discussed in the text, the circular also lists several approved types of colorimeters for use in clay testing. A free copy of Information Circular 7475, "Methods Used in Evaluating Adsorbent Clays" may be obtained by writing to the Publications Section of the Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbest street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Paint Pictures Wanted

The Canadian Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association desires to build up a file of photographs—ordinary and microscopic—of the raw materials used in the paint industry. These pictures are wanted in connection with a program of preparing illustrated articles for the information and use of the industry in Canada. Glossy prints, suitable for halftone reproduction, are desired.

Contributions of such photographs will be gratefully appreciated by the association. It will also be grateful to learn where such photographs may be obtained. Communications should be sent to the office of the general manager, 616 Sun Life building, Dominion Square, Montreal 2, Quebec.

Paragon Appoints Carrington

The Paragon Paint & Varnish Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed Stanley M. Carrington general sales manager.

Twin Cities Paint Club Hears Drying Oils Talk

Dr. Alexander Schwarcman, vice-president and director of research of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, was principle speaker at the recent meeting of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association. His talk was concerned with the development of the drying oil industry since 1941, and he emphasized particularly the role of castor oil and chemical modification of linseed and soybean oils.

Trade Briefs

Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, has moved its Philadelphia, regional office to 323-325 North Broad street.

Turpentine imported into Brazil in 1947 totaled 1,099 tons, valued at $484,400, with the United States supplying all but forty-eight tons.

Carbon black imported into Brazil in 1947 totaled 5,271 metric tons, valued at $1,186,000, of which the United States supplied 5,621 tons.

Vitro Manufacturing Company, colors manufacturer, Pittsburgh, has appointed Theodore Lenchner director of market research and advertising.

Announcement!

We are pleased to advise our many friends that we have developed a new and improved technique for the application of

DRUM LININGS

This improved method enables us to assure our customers of consistent high quality workmanship at reduced prices. We will line your drums, either new or used, with material you specify, or with the material which we determine is best suited for your particular product.

As pioneers in the business of lining containers for

FOOD & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

we are pleased to state that our customers will share in the savings afforded by this new process.

If you have a lining problem, please contact us. Our experience, facilities and trained personnel are at your disposal.

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LINDEN, N. J.
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Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
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Cooperative Research Pays

The Augusta meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, reported on another page, provided an excellent example of the potential and actual value of industrywide, cooperative research. The Chicago meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, this week, will add more, equally convincing evidence that it pays an industry as a whole and its members individually to pool its technical know-how and apply it to the study and solution of problems in the betterment of service to the consuming public.

The idea of cooperative research within an industry is a comparatively recent successor of the aggravated addiction to "trade secrets" which long was characteristic of all industrial groups. The newer idea has expanded widely over the past decade. The late war gave it a special impetus by way of exigent demands for cooperation and collaboration in the program of munitions. The lesson then learned has stayed, and the perceptions which it engendered are continuously growing keener and broader.

There is a tendency to emphasize the value of cooperative research, whether technical or commercial, to the smaller units of an industrial group, which are said to be under a disadvantage in not being able to finance the establishment and operation of adequate individual research divisions. That is true. But, in all successful cooperative research undertakings, the larger units of the group always have a very active part. They carry their share of the cost. They know that the results of their contributions in money, know-how, and work will be shared by the smaller units which otherwise would have no such benefits and, therefore, could be expected to lag still further competitively. They know that more closely matching competition also will be helped. But, they are motivated by the economic truism that whatever benefits an industrial group benefits every member thereof and that the results depend far more on what use is made of beneficent knowledge then on the mere possession thereof.

The bigger units also know that nobody has a monopoly on research ability and that, even in the most abstruse ramifications of deep science, "luck," or "genius," has an influential part. The more who dig, the better the chance of worthwhile discovery. All members of every industry should advocate cooperative study of their common problems and should support such study to their full ability. The textile and the paint groups have clearly shown that it pays.

Buttering the Rails of Progress

The three big national dairy organizations have come out in favor of the removal of all taxes and license fees now imposed on oleomargarin. In their stead they would have the government put a ban on the commercial manufacture and sale of oleomargarin colored yellow "in semblance of butter." In a way, it would be well for Congress to take the embuttered monopoly-seekers at their word. The coloring of oleomargarin has become literally child's play—using the new color-enclosed package as a beanbag speedily does an excellent coloring job.

Of course, the dairy devotees are aiming in large part at what they call the "butterlegging" of oleomargarin in public eating places. They figure that recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States would enable the government to stop the serving of oleomargarin which had been colored after its receipt by the eating place. There is some question of that presumption, especially if it were plainly stated on the menu that the oleomargarin was furnished free, not sold. The law might seek to prohibit such giving, but actual stopping of it would be difficult indeed.

The dairy bunds' objective is a ban on the imitating of butter. It, therefore, would halt most technical activity and progress in the supplying of a substitute for butter no matter how better the new product might be—very often actually is. As such, it should be drummed out of any legislative body which makes any pretense of being a part of government representative of the people. It should be condemned technically as a manifestation of stuck-in-the-mud-ism. It should be condemned commercially as an egregious attempt at monopoly. It should be condemned socially as nothing other than a scheme to gouge the consumer. The fact that the wholesale price of butter has been forced down more than 30 percent in recent months doubtless has had something to do toward the concocting of the new butter-boosting scheme.

If other ancient industries had been given the protection of government for which the butter bunds cry, technical progress would have been seriously impeded. There would have been no rayon or nylon, no synthetic resins or synthetic rubber, no pyroxylin lacquers, no plastic tableware, no asphalt shingles, no aluminum pots, no coaltar dyes, no petroleum chemicals—to mention but a few of the "imitations" that have served humanity well.

The only honest ban that should be put on oleomargarin or any other "imitation" is a requirement that it be clearly and correctly identified. Every issue of reports on actions under the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act includes much evidence that not all butter comes up to that requirement.

Prevention Is Preferable

Preventive medicine is a relatively new development in the healing arts. It has been developed so well, however, that there is much truth in the saying:—"What you cannot prevent you cannot cure." That mot should get some attention in the realms of economics.

Many there are who declare that, if business in the United States goes into another "bust," it will never come out again as private enterprise but will be nationalized—"socialized" is the popular term. These pessimists (?) turn to the conditions of the "bust of '29." They point out that business, apparently, could not—at least it did not—prevent that affliction, and that it, apparently, had to relinquish to government even the attempting of a cure.

There is no agreement in any area of economics on whether the next major business trend will be downward. Those who look for a decline do not all expect the bottom to fall out and leave business to the chances of levitation. But, all who are puzzled by the failure, at least reluctance, of business to engage in a campaign of planned contraction, or expansion, as the need may imply, have difficulty in figuring out what it would be able or willing to do to get back to normal after going through a process of absolute dehydration by pressure. If it again becomes necessary, they say, for government to save business from its own incompetence to deal with abnormal afflictions, preventively or curatively, government will take over for keeps.

This does not mean, as some economists infer, that the viewers-with-alarm think that the nation or its government will be unable to survive another complete business "bust." It means only that they fear that private enterprise will commit suicide if it does not prevent a calamity from which again it will not be able to recover through its own efforts. They argue, quite sensibly, that some way other than another world war will have to be contrived to effect recovery from another depression.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

must be made out in triplicate so that once every month the vendor can forward the third copy to the narcotics district supervisor. The order forms will show to the supervisor who is purchasing narcotics and in what amounts, so that he can judge immediately whether anyone is purchasing narcotics in amounts excessive to normal needs.

The proposed regulations also eliminate the reporting of certain detailed information in the monthly narcotic returns of manufacturers and wholesalers. Persons interested in the regulations have thirty days from October 25 within which to submit their views to the commissioner.

ECA to Reallot Dollars

The current plan of authorizing debtor countries to use ECA dollars to purchase from creditor nations will be revised soon by ECA in order to remove Europe from the dollar trade basis. The new payments plan, which will enhance intra-European trade, works just in reverse of the present method.

Whereas, under the present method, the debtor nation is allocated the dollars to purchase from a creditor nation, under the new plan the creditor nation will be allocated the dollars. The creditor nation will immediately set up a matching fund in its own currency, upon which the debtor nation may draw for its purchases. The creditor nation, as a result of this plan, uses the dollars to purchase from the Western Hemisphere.

The program is scheduled to go into effect next month, and is expected to simplify the negotiations between countries and encourage multilateral trade. It is designed to carry Europe further toward recovery.

Farm Costs and Income

Department of Agricultural economists see farm prices next year averaging slightly lower than in 1948, and farmers' net income can be expected to be off for the second straight year. The outlook for a decline in net income stems from the fact that farmers' gross income is leveling off, while many production expenses are continuing upward.

Total farm expenses this year probably are up almost 8 percent from 1947. Next year, feed costs will be much lower, but prices of most other production items probably will continue up. Costs in 1949 probably will be about as high as this year. Estimates for this year indicate that cash receipts from farm marketings will be down slightly from the $30,200,000,000 received in 1947; that net income will 800,000,000 of last year. Similar declines drop over $1,000,000,000 from the $17,- are likely in 1949.

Even though net income apparently has passed its peak, next year's total will be above any year before 1946 and three times prewar.

Health Help for Europe

The Foreign Service of the Department of State, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, has drawn up a plan for exchange of health information in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The department describes it as a "test" program in the field of international health information, indicating that if it proves successful in this instance it may be extended to other areas if funds are available.

Dr. Morris B. Sanders, of USPHS, has been assigned to the work, with headquarters in Paris. He is a recognized expert in the problems of anesthesia and oxygen administration and in the field of aviation medicine. He will disseminate USPHS and medical developments in the assigned countries and report on current developments and thinking in those countries. He also will report on health conditions abroad, current medical research and opportunities for United States research abroad, extension of health insurance programs, and developments in sciences related to health and medicine.

In some measure the plan appears to duplicate the work of the World Health Organization of the United Nations, but the department hopes to carry it on in harmony with the work of WHO.

Manufacturing Data Coming

The vast expansion and widespread changes which have taken place in manufacturing in the United States during the war and reconversion periods will soon be revealed in a series of releases by the Bureau of the Census showing the results of the 1947 census of manufactures. Among these changes are an increase in the number of manufacturing establishments from approximately 185,000 in 1939 to more than 250,000 in 1947. In addition, statistics will show marked shifts in the geographic location of manufacture.

The first release in the 1947 census of manufactures is already out. It covered lumber production in the State of Indiana. It will be followed by production figures in other States and later by a summary statement for lumber production in the country as a whole. The report will show general information on employment, payrolls, value of shipments, and expenditures for new plant and equipment for the industry.

The same general pattern will be followed in the reports for other industries, with more detailed information in some cases. Where possible, the value added by manufacture will be shown, also materials consumed. These releases will begin some time later next month and continue into the first quarter of 1949. Final statistics for the various industries will be published in the second quarter of 1949.

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Heavy Chemicals

An advance in the price of ammonium bisulphide was announced last week. The revision was attributed to higher producing costs. Producers of sodium antimoniate also announced an advance in price covering the increased cost of the metal. Tankcars of muriatic acid were higher but there was no change in carboys. Ammonium sulphide is moving at higher prices and the market for zinc has been established at a higher selling basis. No price changes developed in zinc sulphate although the markets for all zinc based chemicals have been given a strong background. A producer of phosphorus, tetrasodium pyrophosphate, disodium phosphate and trisodium phosphate will advance prices today. Producers of copper sulphate are showing conservatism in increasing supplies. The stockpile is not as large as a year ago and it is apparent that the industry is not going to build up large inventories until next season's prospects become better clarified.

Chlorine stocks were tighter in this section last week and some pickup in the demand from paper mills was reported. Contracts for 1949 are being booked at current prices and renewals in caustic soda and soda ash are also coming through in good shape. It is stated that the quotas are about the same as in 1948 although their is a tendency to increase commitments. According to trade reports, there will be a general advance in caustic potash and potassium carbonate prices on January 1, one producer has announced an advance. While demand for the former has remained steady from the soap trade, there has been some relaxation in demand for potassium carbonate from the glass trade. It is stated that the production of potash-glass has been cutback by the inability to secure sufficient lead. Nitric acid stocks have tightened as a result of a recent cutback in production occasioned by the shortage of ammonia. Carbon tetrachloride is exceedingly short on spot.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 100.3 percent for the week ending October 23, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 99.9 in the preceding week and 110.2 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census and the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce.

Ammonium Bifluoride — Priced higher at 18c. to 18½c. per pound for drums, freight allowed east, depending upon the quantity desired. Higher producing costs occasioned the upward revision. Present stocks not excessive but meeting current requirements.

Ammonium Sulphide — Market established on a higher trading basis. Carlots in drums are priced at 10½c. per pound and at 15½c. in less f.o.b. the works. Tankcars are moving at 9c. per pound full freight allowed to buyers works.

Barium Chloride—Carlots of crystals are priced at $90 per ton and smaller lots at $100. The anhydrous grade is priced at $125 per ton in carlots and at $135 for smaller quantities. These prices are f.o.b. the works with freight equalization to recognized competitive points. Stocks at present are meeting requirements on a prompt basis.

Carbon Disulphide — Production in August amounted to 33,399,130 pounds, compared with a low 29,528,866 pounds in the preceding month and a high of 37,533,338 pounds established in May, the low was July.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Supply position has tightened appreciably under a consuming demand that has overtaxed production. Producers are not able to consider additional business at present and some are behind on contract shipments. Production was higher in August at 17,798,101 pounds, against 14,098,277 pounds in the preceding month. The high for the first eight months was recorded in January at 18,638,275 pounds, the low was in July.

Chlorine — Supply conditions were tighter in this area at the close of the month under a pickup in demand, said to emanate mostly from the paper industry. In some producing quarters, at was stated that a fairly tight supply situation might exist throughout November with a possibility of stepping up production if demand continues to expand.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonium bifluoride, 2½c. per lb.
sulphide, ½c. per lb.
Muriatic acid, tankcars, $1 per ton.
Sodium antimoniate, 2c. per lb.
Zinc, prime western, slabs, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Silver bullion, 2½c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last Year
224.8	224.8	223.8	202.3

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last Year
123.3	123.3	123.3	119.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Copper Sulphate—Movement confined almost entirely to domestic industrial uses at the present time. Agricultural demand from Florida has been disappointing and the outlook for the remainder of this year is not considered favorable. While the stockpile is being increased, it is stated that supplies are not as large as a year ago as producers are following a more conservative policy. Exports in July were 8,796,000 pounds all to Latin American countries and 51 percent above June shipments.

Production of copper sulphate in Romania in the second half of 1947 dropped to 688 metric tons, so that total output for the year (2,835 tons) was only 45 percent of the target figure.

Epsom Salt—Shipments of technical were not entirely leveled off in October although there was no serious shortage of stocks. It was stated that a lot of tonnage was lost during a strike earlier in the year at a large producing plant.

Iron Acetate—Demand from the textile and affiliated industries showed some improvement during October after a relatively slow inquiry during the Summer months. Carlots are priced at 9c. per pound for liquid 28c. and 9½c. to 9¾c. for smaller quantities f.o.b. the works. Stocks are adequate to meet requirements promptly.

Nickel Sulphate — Buying conditions have remained relatively tight during the month of October. Some producers who increased their output early in the year have experienced more demand from platers than they could comfortably handle and shipments have run slightly behind contract schedules. Current demand is active with more of a tendency to expand than relax.

Potash, Caustic—Liquid has continued to move more freely with regular consumers getting full shipments. Demand from the soap trade is maintained at a satisfactory seasonal average. The dry forms have not been in free supply as demand, mostly from the chemical manufacturers, has absorbed current production readily. A small general price advance is expected to become effective on January 1.

Potassium Carbonate — Makers of television tubes are calling for this material but the general demand from glass industry is said to have slowed down to some extent. Reports from the potash-glass trade indicate that difficulty is being experienced in acquiring sufficient lead. The market at the close of the month appeared to be in a fair state of balance.

Potassium Chlorate—While current demand from the match factories has continued active, there were signs that production was catching up with requirements. November shipments were obtainable at current price levels.

Potassium Perchlorate — Domestic production has remained heavily under contract for fusee use. It may be possible to purchase this material for December shipment, although a lot of December business has been booked.

Soda Ash—Consumers are placing contracts for 1949 shipment at current prices. According to trade reports, producers in most instances are duplicating the 1948 quotas at present although it is admitted that many buyers would like to increase commitments. Supply conditions have leaned toward improvement during the past month, stocks being freer in some sections than in others.

Domestic output in 1947 was the largest on record. The total registered 4,800,276 tons, compared with 4,493,642 tons in 1946 and a previous high of 4,717,978 tons es-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

tablished in 1944. Total exports last year amounted to 107,158 tons and was exceeded only in 1943 when 152,927 tons were shipped to foreign countries. The largest single amount in 1947 was 37,013 tons destined to Argentina, the second was 30,343 tons to Mexico.

Soda, Caustic—Regular consumers have started renewing contracts for 1949. The volume of business placed to date is considered satisfactory and, like soda ash, many have shown a disposition to have their former commitments increased. The supply position has shown improvement in the liquid form and may continue to improve if the output of chlorine is stepped up to meet an increased demand. The dry forms have not increased to the same extent as the liquid and are still short of requirements. The export movement in July amounted to 14,300 tons, a gain over the preceding month but lower than the first five months of this year.

Sodium Antimoniate—Priced higher in response to the increased cost of production occasioned by the recent advance in the market for the metal. Carlots delivered east are held at 31c. per pound and smaller quantities at 32c.

Sodium Bicarbonate — Production has caught up with current requirements and the supply situation at present is fairly free with prompt shipments available at former selling levels.

Sodium Chlorate — Seasonal relaxation in consuming inquiry has improved buying conditions and stocks are available for November shipment. Passing of the weed-killer season has relieved the market temporarily of one of its important buying influences. The industrial demand is maintained at a satisfactory average.

Sodium Phosphate—Production of tribasic in August amounted to 6,172 tons, compared with 6,529 tons in July and 7,344 tons in August 1947. Output of meta in August was 2,905 tons, against 2,712 tons in the preceding month and 2,692 tons in August last year. Production of tetra was higher in August at 6,623 tons, compared with 4,423 tons in July and 5,154 tons in August 1947.

Sodium Sulphate — August production of refined gained over the preceding month. The total was 15,257 tons, against 12,671 tons in July and 10,628 tons in August 1947.

Acids

Tin Oxide—Slow but persistant improvement in the supply situation has taken place in this and in other tin based chemicals. No new price changes are reported and sales are made under rigid government regulations. The trade is hoping for some modification of these regulations after the turn of the year.

Acetic—August production of synthetic acid touched the lowest level for any of the first eight months. The total was 29,323,834 pounds, compared with 35,368,572 pounds in the preceding month and a high of 37,144,452 pounds established in May. The amount of recovered acid in August was 152,186,343 pounds, against 143,504,337 in July. Production of natural totaled 2,301,867 pounds in August, compared with 2,376,123 pounds in July. While prices of glacial have remained firm in this section, slight declines have taken place in the Southwest. The revision was made to equalize shipping rates in that area.

Chromic — Supply conditions have shown no appreciable improvement during the month of October. The continued shortage of the basic chemicals sodium bichromate and chromate has kept the acid output from expanding and no fundamental improvement is expected until additional primary production materializes.

Formic—Stocks about equal to requirements but showing more of a tendency to tighten than relax at the present time. Improvement in the glass carboy situation has relieved producers of the container problem to some extent.

Muriatic—Higher prices are effective for 20 degree and 22 degree acid in tankcars. The former is held at $20 per ton and the latter at $25 per ton f.o.b. the works. Carboy prices were unchanged. Higher producing costs were accountable for the revision.

Nitric—Stocks of this acid have been relatively tight during the month as a result of a recent cutback in production occasioned by difficulty in securing sufficient ammonia. Steady consuming demand has kept the market position firm.

Oxalic—Available stocks have continued exceedingly tight throughout the past month. Miscellaneous inquiry has

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remained active with production insufficient to level off demand. First hand shipments have been confined to contract consumers and the movement has been behind schedule.

Sulphuric—While stocks have continued available for prompt shipment in some quarters the markets general supply condition has been tighter during the last half of the past month. Demand has remained active and producers in some sections have been under pressure for prompt deliveries.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Output of primary aluminum in August totaled 54,953 short tons, an increase of 4 percent over the 52,937 tons produced in July, according to the Bureau of Mines. With the exception of the postwar record of 55,450 tons in May 1948, August production was greater than that in any month since August 1944. However, it was evident that, even with domestic output at the highest practical operating rate, demand was still far in excess of supply—exports of alloy ingot and slab were almost nil, and imports of pig and ingot continued at a high level. Stocks of pig aluminum at the reduction plants showed a slight gain, totaling 11,529 tons at the end of August, but information from the industry indicated that total working stocks were at a very low point, so that production of special alloys and products was being hampered.

According to the Aluminum Association, production of primary aluminum for the first nine months of 1948 totaled nearly a billion pounds. Shipments of aluminum sheet, plate and strip by members of the group, which accounts for about 97 percent of the United States total, aggregated 952,441,173 pounds in this period.

Copper—Labor difficulties at a western producing plant have added increased tension to the market's tight supply position. It was stated that stocks available for November are now entirely under contract with more demand than supply. The advance in the price of zinc has stimulated interest in the possibilities of a revision in copper quotations.

Lead—Domestic mine output of recoverable lead in August was lower than the average monthly production for any year since the beginning of annual records in 1907, according to the Bureau of Mines. Reflecting the full impact of labor strikes which began in July and continued unsettled throughout August, the average daily output from domestic mines dropped to 726 short tons, compared with 737 tons in July and 1,123 tons for the first half of 1948.

The combined production of lead in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma continued to decline in August as the strikebound mines, mills, and smelter in southeastern Missouri and the mines and mill of a producer in the tri-state district remained idle. The strike which began on July 7 virtually eliminated lead output from the southeastern Missouri region. In 1947 production from this region accounted for 34 percent of the total domestic mine output. The average daily rate of lead production in the combined western states increased from 617 tons in July to 726 tons in August, as every state except Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, and Washington recorded gains in the daily rates of output.

Quicksilver—Stocks have continued to meet the current extent of consuming demand without difficulty. Buyers have shown most attention to quantities representing actual requirements. The price range is from $76 to $78 per flask, depending upon size of order. Importations included 450 flasks last week.

San Francisco—The quicksilver market has been slow here. Supplies are short. The price is steady. Metal was quoted at $81 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Priced lower at the close of the week under a less urgent demand from the consuming trade. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 74¾c. an ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce			
	New York		London	
High	Oct. 6, 1948	77⅛c.	Oct. 4, 1948	47d.
Low	Aug. 13, 1948	72¾c.	Aug. 18, 1948	44d.

Tin—Preliminary estimates indicate that Bolivian tin production during the third quarter of 1948 will approximate the first- and second-quarter production rate of about 8,700 long tons. Hence, 1948 production will probably not exceed 35,000 tons. In order to enable the Banco Minero to finance more exploratory and developmental work a recent degree authorized it to sell foreign exchange derived from certain of its mineral exports at 55.50 bolivianos to the dollar instead of 42 bolivanos, the difference to be used to increase its capitalization.

Zinc—Higher prices have been established for prime western at East St. Louis. Unusually heavy demand has continued to feature the market and was partly responsible for the advance. Higher producing costs and transportation rates have also contributed to the advance. The market is 15½c. per pound East St. Louis.

Average daily rate of zinc production from domestic mines increased 6 percent in August, according to the Bureau of Mines. August zinc output, in terms of recoverable metal, was 49,023 short tons an average of 1,581 tons per day, compared with 46,448 tons in July produced at an average rate of 1,498 tons per day. Despite the increased output, however, the August production fell short by 4 percent of equaling the 50,920-ton monthly average output during the first half of 1948.

The production of zinc in the states east of the Mississippi River dropped 2 percent in August and was 6 percent below the monthly average for 1947. Zinc output in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma remained virtually unchanged from July with the continuation throughout August of the labor strike in the Tri-State district.

Average daily rate of zinc production in the combined western states increased from 894 tons in July to 985 tons in August making the total output for the month 10 percent greater than in July. Every state except New Mexico recorded gains in production. The greatest increase occurred in Nevada where zinc production jumped 40 percent in August owing to increased outputs at mines and reduction companies in the Pioche district, Lincoln County.

Hydrofluoric Acid Data Issued by MCA

The Manufacturing Chemists Association has published a manual covering the handling and discharge of containers for hydrofluoric acid, both aqueous and anhydrous. The publication replaces previous manual sheets, and is intended to supplement chemical safety data sheet SD-25.

Subject matter of the newly published manual includes description of product; general precautions, including complete data on hazards, first aid and medical treatment; materials of construction, including piping, valves and fittings; detailed container practice for aqueous acid, including rubber drums, steel drums (lined and unlined), lead carboys, tankcars and tank trucks; instructions for handling and unloading cylinders of anhydrous acid, including detailed information on emptying the cylinder and introduction of acid into process, both as a liquid and as a gas; and recommendations on tankcars unloading practice using compressed air or pump.

Manual Sheet H-10 may be obtained at 25 cents per copy from the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 246 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C. Remittance should be sent with each order.

Chemical Data Published By Bureau of Standards

Publications of the National Bureau of Standards, recently made available, include the following in the field of chemistry, which may be obtained at 10 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25:—

Acid-Base Equilibrium Constant and Dipole Moment of Tribenzylammonium Picrate in Benzene from Measurements of Dielectric Constant, by Arthur A. Maryott (RP 1897).

Aliphatic Halide-Carbonyl Condensations by Means of Sodium, by Edgar A. Cadwallader, Abraham Fookson, Thomas W. Mears, and Frank L. Howard (RP 1909).

Amino Derivatives of Mannuronic Acid, by Harriet L. Frush and Horace S. Isbell (RP 1898).

Barium Aluminate-Hydrates, by Elmer T. Carlson and Lansing S. Wells (RP) 1908).

Density and Refractive Indices of Lactose Solutions, by Emma J. McDonald and Anne L. Turcotte (RP 1904).

Dipole Moments and Molecular Association of Some Picrates of Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Amines in Benzene and Dioxane, by Arthur A. Maryott (RP 1896).

Chemical Exports from Japan

The following chemicals were exported from Japan, to the destinations listed, in August, this year, according to the records of the Chemical Importers Consultation Society, Tokyo:—

Borneol	lbs.	2,000	Hongkong
	lbs.	1,000	Siam
Calcium carbonate	kgs.	120,000	Hongkong
Caustic soda	kgs.	250,991	Australia
	kgs.	1,605,091	Curacao
	kgs.	100,200	Venezuela
Gum arabic	kgs.	2,454	Korea
Printing ink	kgs.	1,000	Hongkong
	kgs.	2,640	Korea
Zinc oxide	kgs.	36,700	Hongkong
	kgs.	50,000	New York

Consulting Chemists

—Continued from page 7

Council will contribute much to the transfer of know-how, Mr. Craig believes.

The consultant's view of ERP opportunities was presented by Robert S. Aries, New York chemical engineer, who has been in Europe on several recent occasions. The favorable factors, as he saw them, were (1) friendliness for Americans; (2) appreciation of services of practical chemists and chemical engineers; (3) shortage of such technical men—he advised bringing students to this country to learn practical processes—(4) progressive advantages in knowledge and application accruing to this country because of war's impact on Europe; (5) frankness of industrial executives in dealing with consultants.

On the unfavorable side, Mr. Aries presented (1) dollar exchange inadequacy; (2) need for education in many fields as to what a consultant is; (3) prideful complex of know-it-all; (4) low level of U.S. investments in Europe; (5) increase in governmental projects in which the individual technician gets little regard; (6) inadequate appreciation of the value of research; (7) aversion to taking up any product which had not been proved successful; (8) incapacity to know what they don't know.

Mr. Aries considered the Benelux union a promising field because of its recognition of the value of cooperation. He thought France should be fruitful because it had slipped off before the war and was striving to get back. In England, he felt, only big projects were making any progress; high prices and taxes were a handicap. In any country, he declared, the consultant and anybody else would have to fight for business—and the fighting must be done on location, not by mail.

Business reports to the meeting started with that of the president, Nicholas M. Molnar, who told of the formation of two special committees—one on research information, the other on ways and means, especially concerned with the matter of putting advertising in the annual directory. He also spoke feelingly of the progress of the association as a clearing house and friendly circle. C. A. Blair reported that the membership was unchanged over the year, fifteen resignations for various reasons having been balanced by fifteen new enrollments. Secretary M. F. Lauro gave a general sketch of the association's expanding activities and reported on the copyrighting of the directory. The welfare, management problems, and certification committees had had nothing to do. The treasurer's figures will be compiled after the end of the fiscal (calendar) year.

Officers for the ensuing year were inducted as follows:—President, Percy E. Landolt; vice-president, Henry L. Shuldener; secretary, Michael F. Lauro; treasurer, Albert Parsons Sachs—all of New York. Members of the class of 1951 of councilors also were inducted:—C. E. P. Jeffreys, Los Angeles; Werner Kreidl, New York; Helman Rosenthal, Dallas, Texas; Raymond Stevens, Cambridge, Mass.; Abraham Traub, New York.

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Assay	99.0%
Insolubles	trace

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Sodium Cyanide
Aluminum Chloride Solution
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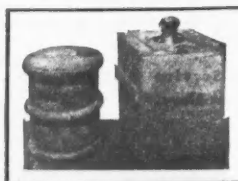

	Rubber Drum (13-Gal. approx. size)	Boxed Glass Carboy
Weight empty	35 lbs.	70 lbs.
Floor space	1¼ sq. ft.	4 sq. ft.
Height	20½ in.	30 in.
Units per carload	500	250
Total acid weight per car	60,000 lbs.	30,000 lbs.

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Import Threat Probe Procedure Announced

Rules covering the type of information which should be filed in support of a request for an investigation by the United States Tariff Commission of imports causing or threatening injury to domestic producers resulting from trade agreement concessions were issued last week by the commission.

The new rules follow the announcement a week earlier of a revision of procedure and criteria with respect to the administration of the "escape clause" in trade agreements which greatly enlarges the scope of the "escape clause" and the opportunity of industry to seek relief from any change in the pattern of imports in relation to domestic production that might be caused by the concessions in an agreement.

The revision of the "escape clause" criteria was made necessary because of a change in the charter of the International Trade Organization, agreed upon at the Havana conference, which modified the intent of the "escape clause" in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to give it more elasticity.

Previously, this government had interpreted the "escape clause" to mean that relief could be granted only when imports were "in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten injury." The increase had to be in terms of quantity and had to be absolute and not merely relative to domestic production.

The signatories to the general agreement, however, agreed at Havana that the increase could be "relative" so as to make clear that the intention of the "escape clause" was to cover cases where imports, although not increased absolutely, may have increased relative to domestic production. In other words, if domestic production of an article declined while imports remained at the same level, a government could resort to the "escape clause" to gain relief from the concession granted in the trade agreement.

In line with this interpretation of the Havana conference, the Tariff Commission announced that the new criteria to be followed by this government on use of the "escape clause" to be as follows:—

"Increase in imports — The 'escape clause' specifies that the injury or threat of injury must be caused by imports 'in such increased quantities' as to have that effect. This means that imports under the trade agreements must supply a larger share of domestic consumption than they did during a previous period. In other words, if imports, although at the same or at an even lower level than in the base period, have increased relative to declining domestic production and injury to domestic producers has resulted, action is permissible under the 'escape clause'. This explanation merely illustrates the meaning of 'increased imports' and is not to be taken to preclude action under the 'escape clause' in cases where domestic production has expanded, if the share of imports in the domestic market has increased and the requisite finding with respect to injury is made."

The new rules covering investigations of injury resulting from trade agreement concessions have a direct bearing on the new interpretation of the "escape clause" by showing in detail the type of information that should accompany petitions for investigation because of alleged injury to domestic industry.

In applying for an investigation, the applicant should accompany his request with information on imports, production, sales, and exports of the product by months, for the years 1937, 1939, and 1946, and subsequent periods. This should be shown separately by the applicant and for the domestic industry as a whole.

Information should also be filed on direct labor engaged in the domestic production of the product including the number of persons employed during a normal period of operation in a representative prewar year, in 1946 and at the time application is filed, by the applicant and by the industry as a whole.

Relation of income from sales of product to total receipts from all products produced by the applicant for a representative prewar year and for 1946 and subsequent periods also should be shown. Other essential data that should accompany the request include:—

Comparability of the domestic and the foreign article and the degree of competition between them both prior and subsequent to the effective date of the trade agreement concession.

The nature and extent of injury to the domestic producer which is alleged to be caused or threatened by reason of unforeseen developments and the concession in the trade agreement.

Geographic areas in which the competition between the domestic and the foreign article is most intensive.

Additional information of factual character, such as, profits and losses, changes in price structure, tax burden, wages and other costs, effects of subsidies and price-supporting programs and similar data that show the applicant's competitive position.

Alum Production Method Told in New Publication

Pilot-plant research in the production of iron-free alum from low-grade bauxites and clays is described in a Bureau of Mines publication released recently. Laboratory and pilot plant studies to develop acid processes for extracting alumina from low-grade bauxites and clays were conducted by the Bureau of Mines during World War II to help relieve the domestic shortage of high-grade bauxite suitable for treatment by the Bayer process.

After successfully developing a process for producing iron-free alum and operating an inexpensive batch pilot plant at Tuscaloosa, Ala., the bureau constructed a two-ton-a-day continuous pilot plant at the Eastern Experiment Station, College Park, Md., for more advanced research. This plant demonstrated the chemical and mechanical feasibility of a solvent purification process for aluminum sulfate, but the estimated production costs make the process economically impractical under present market conditions, the report states.

A copy of Report of Investigations 4351, "A Process for the Production of Iron-Free Alum, Part 2, Pilot-Plant Development," may be obtained free from the Bureau of Mines, Publications Section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Blaw-Knox Names Forker Chemical Plants Div. Head

The Blaw-Knox Construction Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has named Edson W. Forker president of its chemical plants division, and has named George E. Kopetz and Ralph E. Moser vice-presidents of the division.

Mr. Forker, who joined the company in 1927, has managed the chemical plants division since its formation in 1939. He is also a vice-president of the division in charge of process equipment. Mr. Kopetz joined the company in 1939 and assisted in the organization of the chemical plants division. Mr. Moser joined the staff of the division as manager of construction in 1942.

Hommel Names Matejczyk Research Coordinator

The O. Hommel Company, chemicals manufacturer, Pittsburgh, has appointed John F. Matejczyk coordinator of research and manufacturing. Mr. Matejczyk was formerly head chemist of the activated carbon division of the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company. In that position he supervised research and process control relating to the development and production of new compounds.

Canadian Imports: July

Imports of specified commodities into Canada have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for July, compared with July of last year and the January-July period of this year, are the following products:—

	July 1948	July 1947	Jan.-July 1948
Acids	$405,000	$343,000	$2,345,000
Animal oils, fats, greases	3,010,000	1,228,000	8,090,000
Cellulose products	247,000	321,000	2,539,000
Chemical products, other	2,873,000	2,746,000	18,720,000
Coal products	2,111,000	1,458,000	11,267,000
Drugs and medicines	1,032,000	825,000	8,340,000
Dyeing and tanning materials	915,000	741,000	5,881,000
Fertilizers	529,000	291,000	3,262,000
Gums and resins	362,000	599,000	3,487,000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	1,742,000	1,215,000	9,559,000
Paints and varnishes	1,174,000	1,305,000	8,755,000
Petroleum, crude	18,936,000	13,079,000	105,420,000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	13,566,000	9,980,000	56,026,000
Rubber and products	2,295,000	1,646,000	17,908,000
Synthetic resins and products	1,272,000	1,175,000	9,357,000
Tin	377,000	699,000	3,171,000
Vegetable oils	1,165,000	1,736,000	13,828,000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	170,000	176,000	1,311,000

Trade Briefs

Sulphur imported into the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1948 totaled 191,892 hundredweight, valued at £1,612,324.

Cobalt compounds as components of the diet of cattle and sheep are informatively reviewed in technical bulletin No. 24 of the Ferro Chemical Corporation, Union Commerce building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Chemical Industry Economics Discussed at ACS Meeting

The American standard of living and national security itself are threatened by current tax policies, which are drying up risk capital and stifling industrial research, Dr. Walter J. Murphy, American Chemical Society editor, warned at a recent statewide meeting of society members in Oklahoma.

Asserting that the chemical industry has become "the number one industry in America" through the availability of large amounts of risk capital, Dr. Murphy said that a scarcity of such funds starts a chain reaction which sooner or later affects all phases of American life. One result of this chain reaction, he explained, is curtailment of research and production.

Although industrial expenditures for research increased nearly 400 percent from 1939 to 1947, Dr. Murphy declared, the present outlook for employment of chemists in research by private industry "is not satisfactory." Little, if any, incentive exists for a company to continue to accumulate an impressive list of new products if it cannot find risk capital to finance their manufacture and sale, he explained. Heavy taxation of corporate earnings and the larger personal incomes contributed greatly to the technological stagnation from which Great Britain has been suffering, according to the speaker, who said:

"Unless we correct existing conditions shortly, we probably will see the most progressive and dynamic industry of all level off, with inescapably disastrous effects, not only on the chemical profession, but on the standard of living, and the health, wealth, and security of this nation."

In another talk before the meeting, Dr. P. H. Cardwell, of Dowell, Inc., Tulsa, said that corrosion that haunts oil wells can be greatly reduced by using more thoroughly annealed steel for tubing and casing.

Reporting research on seventeen different steels, he stated that the extent of annealing varied over a wide range. It has always been assumed that as long as a piece of steel is annealed, the metal will be at its state of lowest corrodibility, according to Dr. Cardwell. His studies indicate, however, that longer annealing periods help to make steel more resistant to ordinary rusting and to corrosion caused by the hydrochloric acid employed to "cut" rock barriers in drilling oil wells.

Glaucoma, an eye disease that often causes blindness, has been treated successfully with a German war gas which in larger doses drives its victims mad, Wayne E. White of the Ozark-Mahoning Company, Tulsa, reported.

Discovery by German chemists of a series of synthetic compounds containing phosphorus and fluorine received little attention elsewhere until the beginning of World War II, when British researchers re-examined the scientific literature and found reports on marked toxicity shown by certain of these chemicals known as esters of monofluophosphoric acids, according to Mr. White, who said these compounds have since been identified as the notorious German "nerve war gases and gases that drive men mad."

"The esters, however, do have their good side also," he stated. "Di-isopropyl fluophosphate, commonly called DFP, has come into medical use in the treatment of glaucoma, an eye condition characterized by an increased pressure of the fluid within the eyeball. DFP may be of unique value also in treating paralytic ileus, a nerve-muscular disorder of the intestine, and myasthenia gravis, an extreme muscular weakness."

Brazilian Exports

In First Half-Year

	Tons	
	1947	1948
Alcohol (liter)	2.890.316	2.540.336
Alkaloids, n.e.s	30	3
Babassu nuts	9.818	16.720
Beeswax	224	277
Bois de rose oil	55	30
Caffeine and its salts	51	35
Carnauba wax	4.386	4.464
Castorseed	62.490	64.222
Castorseed oil	3.585	2.185
Chemical products, n.e.s	734	1.771
Citrous oils	23	40
Cottonseed cakes	6.159	17.687
Cottonseed oil	1.530	5.055
Essential oils, n.e.s	365	6
Glue, bone, hides, tendons, etc.	738	474
Manioc flour or starch	17.900	17.234
Manganese minerals	57.883	73.279
Menthol	20	34
Metallic minerals, n.e.s	12.012	19.233
Mica	473	505
Oiticica oil	2.593	5.279
Oleaginous fruits, n.e.s	130	51
Ouricuri wax	809	775
Seed cakes, n.e.s	315	19.771
Soaps	921	10
Tallow, beef	42	2
Tallow or grease, common	729	135
Tapioca flour	2.053	2.314
Tucum	8.202	5.286
Vegetable oils, n.e.s	1.069	2.023
Wolfram minerals	577	370

Trade Briefs

Hancock Chemical Company has been issued a building permit for construction of a cooling tower and facilities at its plant in Los Angeles.

Continental Can Company's new fibre drum plant in Tonawanda, N. Y., is scheduled to start production of "Leverpak" shipping drums on November 15.

Gould Storage Battery Corporation, Trenton, N. J., has developed a charge indicator which gives the momentary charge condition of truck batteries.

Sulphuric acid and oleum consumption in the United Kingdom and Eire in the second quarter of 1948 totaled 406,879 long tons, according to data from the National Sulphuric Acid Association. Production in the same period amounted to 436,650 tons.

University of Texas Bureau of Business Research announced the publication of "A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of Literature on Salesmanship," the fourth in its series of bibliographies. Copies may be obtained free of charge upon request to the Bureau.

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CLEANING Trisodium Phosphate — To remove oil and grease from metal parts and equipment.	**MUD CONDITIONERS** Sodium Phosphates — To control the viscosity of oil drilling fluids.	**REAGENTS** Phosphoric Acid — In the manufacture of penicillin.	**BAR SOAPS** Sodium Tripolyphosphate — Superior soap builder which improves washing effectiveness.	**INSECTICIDES** Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate — For sprays and dusts to control aphids, mites and other insects.
ALLOYS Phosphorus — Manufacture of phosphor-bronze.	**REFINING KEROSENE** Phosphoric Acid — Removal of gum forming constituents.	**POLISHING AGENTS** Calcium Phosphates — Non-scratching dentifrice polishing agent.	**SOAP POWDERS** Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate — To prevent soap curd formation and increase sudsing power.	**LEATHER TANNING** Sodium Formate — Increases tannage speed in chrome tanning.
FINISHING Phosphoric Acid — Forms a permanent bond with metal and a base for primer coat.	**PURIFYING GASOLINE** Tripotassium Phosphate — Removes sulphur compounds.	**MINERALS** Dicalcium Phosphate — Provides calcium for therapeutic purposes.	**LIQUID SOAPS** Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate — Produces a clear liquid soap with high sudsing power.	**PAINT-VARNISH** Oxalic Acid — For bleaching floors and wood.
SHEET STEEL Ferrophosphorus — Prevents steel sheets from sticking when rolled in bundles.	**MUD WEIGHTING** Ferrophosphorus — To increase the specific gravity of oil drilling fluids.	**ANTACID** Tricalcium Phosphate — Medicinal preparations to control excess acidity.	**SCOURING COMPOUNDS** Trisodium Phosphate — Supplements abrasive component in cutting grease.	**PLASTICS** Phosphoric Anhydride — In the manufacture of hard, transparent resins.
POLISHING Phosphoric Acid — Electropolishing of stainless steel.	**CATALYSTS** Phosphoric Acid — Preparation of catalysts for production of high octane gasoline.	**CHLORINATING** Phosphorus Oxychloride — In the manufacture of sulfa drugs and atabrin.	**WASHING COMPOUNDS** Sodium Phosphates — Softens water and improves washing effectiveness of soap.	**PULP-PAPER** Ammonium Phosphates — Provides the most effective method of flame proofing.

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Insecticide For Salt Marsh Caterpillars Found by USDA

The Department of Agriculture's bureau of entomology and plant quarantine has reported that a new insecticide dust mixture composed of 15 percent chlorinated camphene plus 5 percent DDT in 40 percent sulphur has been found to give excellent control of salt marsh caterpillars in cotton.

Reporting on preliminary field tests conducted during the worst outbreak of the pests in the history of the Salt River Valley, Ariz., the bureau said that when applied at the rate of twenty pounds per acre the insecticidal dust has reduced the infestation in cotton fields to very low numbers. This is the first insecticidal material ever found to give good control of the the salt marsh caterpillar on cotton, the bureau said.

Agricultural Chemical Makers Of New Zealand Form Assn.

The New Zealand Agricultural Chemical Manufacturers Federation was formed recently at a meeting in Wellington, New Zealand. A part of the New Zealand Manufacturers Federation, the organization is composed of about forty member firms engaged in the manufacture of insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, growth regulators and stock remedies.

The new association, through its secretary, D. I. MacDonald, has been in touch with the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, and has offered its fullest cooperation in matters of mutual interest.

Celanese Names Stevens To N.E. Sales Position

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has appointed John W. Stevens manager of a new office of its chemical division in Boston. Mr. Stevens has been a member of the company's sales division for the past year and a half.

OIT Amends License List

Effective October 22 the Office of International Trade amended the list of commodities excepted from the general in-transit licensing procedure to include the following products: bismuth metal and alloys, chemicals containing artificial radioactive isotopes, and paints containing radium.

Cuba Increases Tariff On Glass Ampuls, Tubes

The government of Cuba has issued a decree increasing customs duties on all imports of glass ampuls, and modifying the nomenclature of ampuls to include glass tubes. The new rates on glass ampuls, white or amber colored, and glass tubes which are used as containers, are as follows: general tariff, four pesos per net kilogram; minimum tariff, two pesos per net kilogram, and rate to the United States, one and a half pesos per net kilogram. In addition, there is a public works surcharge in each case of 3 percent of the duty.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Up in August

Production of steel shipping barrels, drums and pails during August increased markedly with the industry producing 2,308,555 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 922,463 light-type barrels and drums, and 5,514,902 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 2,084,272 heavy-type barrels and drums, 855,911 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,671,151 steel packages, kegs and pails in July.

Bemis Issues 1948-49 Calendar

Bemis Brothers Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., is currently distributing its 1948-49 calendar. Each page of the calendar pictures one of the company's products in use and contains a short paragraph describing the industry which uses the particular type of bag illustrated.

Jeter Named General Counsel of Goodrich

The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has appointed R. G. Jeter general counsel. Mr. Jeter will assume his duties today, and will make his headquarters at the company's plant in Akron.

India Reimposes Minerals Controls

The government of India has reimposed controls over the export of manganese, chromite and kyanite, "in view of the necessity for directional control and with a view to encouraging setting up metallurgic industries," according to a report from the American Embassy at New Delhi.

Oxygen Production Information Offered

Detailed information on the large scale production of oxygen in Germany is included in a report now available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

Equipment of the Messer Company, chief German manufacturer of large-scale air separation plants of other than Linde-Frankl design, is discussed fully in report. Other subjects include the physical constants of gases, the acetylene hazard, operation of low pressures only, the Heylandt process, and the Kepitza (Russian) process.

PB 88840, "Large Scale Production of Oxygen," 124 pages, is available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., for $3.25 per copy. Orders should be accompained by check, or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood was priced higher in Chicago and also in the local market. Tankage advanced here and in Chicago and menhaden fish meal was higher in the Baltimore market. Stocks of all these materials have remained at a low ebb during the past month and it did not take any unusual buying from the feed trade to strengthen the markets. Suppliers of bone meal stated that entire production for prompt shipment is under contract. Output of castor pomace is being channeled entirely to contract consumers and no spot stocks were offered. Cottonseed-hull ash is now in production and is expected to reach the market shortly.

Nitrogen solutions were priced higher by some producers effective November 1 but were unchanged in others. Domestic ammonium nitrate will be advanced at the beginning of the month with demand overtaxing production. Canadian nitrate is definitely scarce with output down and shipments behind schedule. Cyanamide is also short with production held down by allocation of power at supply points. No easement in the tight supply position of coke-oven ammonium sulphate could be noted. Stocks of superphosphate appear to be meeting requirements in most areas. About 20,000 tons of French potassium muriate are slated for Atlantic ports between November and May. Domestic potash production is finding a steady outlet through regular contract channels. Insecticide materials have remained seasonally quiet with suppliers more interested in determining what kinds will be in demand next season, than starting production.

Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Domestic material priced higher, effective November 1, the carlot range is from $56.50 to $58 per ton, packed in paper bags, works according to seller. August production of original solution was placed at 79,223 tons and included 63,256 tons of fertilizer grade and 15,967 tons of other grades. Output in July totaled 76,651 tons and 83,102 tons in August 1947. Current demand has continued far enough ahead of supply to sustain a definitely tight market position.

Ammonium Sulphate—August production synthetic technical amounted to 14,245,000 pounds, compared with 27,856,000 pounds in the preceding month and 30,683,000 pounds in August 1947. Coke-oven material has remained in definitely tight supply with demand exceeding current output and some producers entirely under contract tor the fertilizer season.

Cyanamide—Power conditions at supply points have improved slightly but production has been kept considerably under normal and shipments have continued below schedule.

Dried Blood—Priced higher with sales at $8.50 per unit of ammonia in New York, and at the same figure in Chicago. Buying for feed requirements was active enough to advance prices in the West.

Fish Meal—Sales of menhaden meal have been made at higher prices. The 60 percent grade is held at $127 per ton and 65 percent protein at $132 per ton Baltimore area. Scrap was offered at $120 per ton with no sales reported at that figure.

Nitrogen Solutions—Prices have been advanced in one producing quarter to $131.15 per ton of nitrogen for grade A, $125 for B and $137.16 for C. In other producing quarters a price of $120 was still named for contracts in tankcars. The market position is definitely tight with demand considerably in excess of the current supply.

Sodium Nitrate—Buying conditions remained tight with shipments confined chiefly to regular contracts and spot sales restricted by the shortage of stocks. Nitrate production in Chile in the year ended June 30, 1948, totaled 1,753,579 metric tons, compared with 1,602,063 tons in 1946-47, and 1,603,820 tons in 1945-46. Exports in 1947-48 increased to 1,859,857 tons from 1,571,815 tons in the preceding year. Nine oficinas were in operation.

Tankage—Priced higher at $7.50 New York and $8 per unit of ammonia at Chicago. Demand for feed use was the propelling influence bringing about the market's advance.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Fish meal, menhaden, $2 per ton.
Tankage 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	72.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Mine shipments have continued steady for domestic requirements with current production sufficient to maintain a normal degree of market balance. High producing costs have contributed strength to the market's price structure. Export inquiry has reached the market for Florida land pebble and high-grade Florida hard rock and also for western rock.

Superphosphate—Market has shown more activity with a seasonal pickup in demand as a result of many small mixers resuming operations. Stocks appear to be meeting requirements in most areas but there is no pressure to force business. The market for normal is discribed as firm at 76c. to 77c. per unit of a-p-a. Tripple is in short supply and firmly held at the former price level.

Potashes

Producers are giving their attention to contract shipments at present and in most instances have kept the movement about flush with schedules. Potassium sulphate is priced at $32.50 per ton, bulk works for the agricultural grade in carlot shipments and at $36 per ton for the industrial grade. Some 20,000 tons of muriate is coming from France to be landed at Baltimore, Norfolk and Savannah during the period from November to May. This material is being offered at 95c. per unit of K$_2$O at above named ports.

Pesticides

2-4,d—Production of acid in 1947 amounted to 5,629,000 pounds with sales of 5,115,000 pounds. In 1946, total output amounted to 5,394,000 pounds with sales of 5,052,000. Acid sodium salt production was 1,750,000 pounds in 1947 and sales 1,038,000 pounds, against a production of 108,000 pounds and sales of 107,000 in 1946. Output of other acid derivatives amounted to 1,487,000 pounds with sales of 1,354,000 pounds in 1947, compared with an output of 959,000 pounds in 1946 and no record of sales, according to the Department of Commerce.

Alphanaphthylthiourea—Output in 1947 was placed at 142,000 pounds with sales of 78,000 pounds. No previous record is recorded.

Benzene Hexachloride—August recorded the lowest production for any of the first eight months of the year. The total was 650,005 pounds, against 936,083 in July and a high of 1,769,000 pounds in May. The gamma isomer content of benzene hexachloride in August was 98,739 pounds, compared with 136,976 pounds in the preceding month and a high of 237,554 pounds in May.

Calcium Arsenate—July exports totaled 788,000 pounds, including 482,000 pounds to France and 281,000 to Germany. Exports in June amounted to 1,708,000 pounds.

DDT—August production showed an increase over the preceding three months. The total was 720,769 pounds, compared with 532,680 pounds in July, a low of 355,262 in June and a high of 2,331,546 pounds in January.

Lead Arsenate—Exports in July dropped to 32,000 pounds. June exports amounted to 1,228,000 pounds of which 1,142,000 pounds were destined to China.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Although still at a high level, production of 406,220 long tons of native sulphur in the United States during August, 1948, was a decrease of slightly more than 4 percent from the previous month, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. For the fourth straight month production exceeded 400,000 long tons and the total for the first eight months of 1948 was nearly 3¼ million long tons—an all-time record rate of output in this important industry. The situation in pyrites revealed no significant change.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Petroleum Derivatives

Price stability in the market for petroleum derivatives seemed assured last week, at least, for the immediate future. Although five buyers were still standing their ground at higher postings at week's end, the advance in crude oil appeared to have collapsed.

Five weeks ago today, a 35-cent advance in crude petroleum was announced by a large independent refiner. Opposition sprung up almost immediately, with major companies taking the lead. Five small buyers supported the move, but on October 21, one of these companies backed down from the higher posting. Although two sets of crude prices were still being posted in Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas fields, it was the consensus of the trade that the crisis had definitely passed.

Meanwhile, derivatives were maintained. Aromatic solvents were in reasonably good supply, although there were no surpluses. Aliphatic materials were available to both spot and contract customers for prompt shipment.

Offerings of liquefied petroleum gases were reported on the spot market. The easing in the supply situation, which is somewhat unusual for this time of year, was attributed to a decline in demand. Prices were firm, and were expected to remain so.

Also of interest was the news late in the week from the West Coast where the eight-week California oil walkout was apparently nearing its end. At press time, one company had already signed a partial agreement with the striking union and only the issue of rehiring all workers blocked an industry-wide settlement.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Prices of petroleum toluol and xylol were reported to be firmer than they have been in some weeks. This view was occasioned by the apparent collapse of the 35c. per barrel advance in crude oil postings. At week's end, five buyers were still holding their ground at higher levels, but most observers believed that the crisis had definitely passed. Aromatic quotations last week were listed at 30c. per gallon, tanks, delivered.

At the same time, supplies were said to be reasonably good. There was no surplus, but most regular customers were being well supplied. Demand continued unchanged.

Higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends were still short. Demand remained good. Prices were maintained.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The failure of crude oil buyers to go along with an increase insured continued stability for this and other aliphatics, producers reported last week. Quotations during the week ranged from 10⅝c. to 12c. per gallon, tanks, in group 3. Makers on the East Coast quoted 14c. Inventories remained good. Offerings were available to both contract and spot customers. Buying interest remained on a par with previous levels.

Lacquer Diluent—The supply position was excellent, with offerings in good volume continuing to spot and contract buyers alike. Demand was moderate. Prices were regarded as firm, particularly in view of the lack of enthusiasm for the advance in crude petroleum. Listings last week on the derivative were quoted at 16c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and 12¼c. to 13c., group 3.

Mineral Spirits—The supply situation continued good, although inventories of one manufacturer were narrower for this aliphatic than for other solvents of this nature. However, offerings were available for prompt shipment to both contract and spot customers. Buying interest was without variance. Prices were maintained at 10¼c. to 11½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3, and 14c., East Coast.

Rubber Solvents—Supplies were freely available, both on contract and on spot. Consuming interest was fair. The price structure was stable at 15c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and 11c. to 11⅞c., group 3.

Stoddard Solvent—Stocks were good. Offerings continued to both contract and spot buyers. Prices remained at previous levels, holding at 14c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and 11c. to 11⅞c., group 3.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The price structure continued unchanged last week, and, in view of crude oil developments, there was little likelihood of any fluctuation within the near future. Prices were quoted at 15c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and 11¼c. to 12c., group 3. The supply position remained excellent. Demand was moderate.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Offerings on spot were reported by at least one producer during the week. Buying interest was slow. Last week's market was viewed as a temporary condition, since liquefied petroleum gases customarily tighten during winter months. Quotations were maintained at 6c. per gallon, tanks, group 3, as the push for an advance in crude appeared doomed.

Heptane—Inventories were reasonably good, as producers continued to keep pace with a continued moderate demand. There were some spot offerings, but no substantial surpluses. Listings in group 3 remained firm at a range of 12½c. to 13½c. per gallon, tanks.

Hexane—The supply position was good. Consuming interest was steady. Some spot sales were reported, but the offerings were not unlimited. Quotations remained on a par with previous levels, continuing at 13½c. to 14½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Pentane—There was no change in the price structure, nor was any anticipated in the near future. The upward trend in crude oil appeared to have collapsed, although five buyers continued to maintain higher postings. Listings in group 3 were quoted at a range of 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon, tanks. Supplies were ample, though there was no surplus. Demand was unchanged.

Propane—Some loosening of the supply situation was reported, as one maker continued to offer spot cars for prompt shipment. The easing was attributed to a temporary decline in demand. Normally, liquefied petroleum gases tighten considerably during the winter. Prices were maintained at 6c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Although a small segment of the industry was still standing its ground at higher postings during the week, there appeared to be little doubt in the market that the push for a 35c. per barrel increase in crude had collapsed.

Five weeks ago today the advance was initiated by a large independent refiner and support followed immediately from five smaller buyers. However, resistance to the move was equally swift in taking shape, as major companies took the lead in a series of strongly-worded statements. No further price activity developed during the next three weeks. Finally, on October 21, one small purchaser backed down from the higher posting.

Last week the remaining five companies reiterated their determination to stand by the advance, but it was the consensus of the trade that the crisis had definitely passed. As matters stood at press time, two sets of postings continued in Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas fields.

Meanwhile, the American Petroleum Institute reported the daily average crude-oil production for the week ended October 16 at 5,586,000 barrels, or 51,000 barrels above the total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 16 totaled 227,751,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 226,202,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,549,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,133,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 416,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 9,183,000 barrels, an increase of 326,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

aggregated 5,562,000 barrels, or 11,000 barrels above the level of the preceding week and 395,000 barrels above the week ended October 18, 1947.

Fuel Oil—The supply outlook for the coming winter looks reasonably good, industry officials reported during the week. Stocks were said to be higher than they were last year, despite the demands of the European Recovery Program and production cut-backs resulting from the West Coast oil refinery strike. Output is up 10 percent to a daily average of 5,860,000 barrels, while demand is 6 to 7 percent higher. In addition, the nation is netting 100,000 barrels per day of imported petroleum products. Transportation-wise, the situation was said to be much improved. Storage and distribution have been enlarged. There is even a surplus of tankers on coastal runs.

Therefore, barring unforeseen climatic or world conditions, officials predict that there will be enough fuel oil to meet normal requirements. It was emphasized, however, that conservation measures would still have to be observed and that spot shortages might conceivably crop up in certain areas.

Petroleum Sulphonates — Inventories continued limited, as consuming inquiry remained heavy. The price structure was firm, with quotations on the 70 percent material ranging from 13¾c. to 15½c. per pound and listings on the 50 percent grade quoted at 10¾c. to 12½c.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The eight-week California oil walkout appeared to be nearing settlement late last week, as one company signed a partial agreement with the striking union and another announced the readiness of workers to return to their jobs without a contract. At press time, the major issue barring an industry-wide settlement was said to be the union's demand for rehiring all workers. The companies have refused to rehire any strikers who have engaged in violence against non-strikers on the grounds that they can take their cases to civil court.

Supplies of solvents and diluents are meeting demand. Prices are unchanged. Cleaners' naphtha, 15.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax.

Supplies of lighter fractions are adequate. Prices are firm. Steady call is reported. Propane and butane last week were quoted at 8.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

Offerings of paraffin wax have been fairly good. Prices are steady. High melting point, 147-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay area, 9.3c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 11.7c. per pound, and 137-162 ASTM, 13.65c. per pound. Tank-car prices in the order named above are 8.95c., 11.35c. and 13.3c. per pound.

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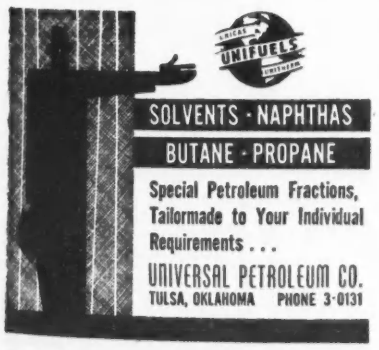

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Shell Caribbean Gets $250,000,000 Loan

The Shell Caribbean Petroleum Company, affiliate of the Royal Dutch-Shell group, has concluded an agreement for the sale of $250,000,000 of 4 percent bonds to a group of United States and Canadian insurance companies. The bonds, which mature in 1968, will be secured by 8,800,000 shares of the Shell Union Oil Corporation and a part of the assets of Royal Dutch-Shell.

Western Propane Commences First Canadian Production

Western Propane, Ltd., Canada, officially opened its new propane plant in the Turner Valley oil field recently. The new facility is said to be the first to produce propane in commercial quantities in Canada. Until the completion of Western Propane's $500,000 plant, the gas was produced only in small quantities as a minor by-product of oil refining.

Oil Compact Commission To Meet December 9-11

The Interstate Oil Compact Commission will hold its annual meting at the Allis hotel, Wichita, Kan., on December 9 to 11. Committee meetings will be held on December 9 and general sessions will occupy the second and third days. The general theme of the meeting will be "Conservation of Natural Gas."

ACS Sections Elect

Dr. Charles E. Moser, supervisor of the fuels development research department of the research laboratories of the Texas Company, Beacon, N. Y., has been elected chairman of the Mid-Hudson section of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds Ernest A. Rodman, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Newburgh. Other officers chosen were George B. Hatch, of the Texas Company, chairman-elect, and J. William Hodge, of the same company, secretary-treasurer.

Edward C. Greco, chief research chemist of the research department of the United Gas Pipe Line Company, Shreveport, La., has been elected chairman of the Ark-La-Tex section of the society. He will assume office on January 1, succeeding Harry J. Sheard, refinery manager of the Bayou State Oil Corporation, Shreveport, who was chosen a section director, along with E. E. Cofer, of the chemical division of the Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark.

Other section officers elected were Dr. J. W. Bertetti, chief engineer of the Root Petroleum Company, El Dorado, vice-chairman, and Harden T. Griffin, chief chemist of the United Gas Pipe Line Company, secretary-treasurer. Section representative on the national council of the society is Guy S. Mitchell, chief chemist of the Lion Oil Company chemical division, with Dr. L. T. Sandborn of the Crosset Lumber Company research department, Crossett, Ark., as alternate.

Trade Briefs

Shell Oil Company has leased office space at 50 Broadway, New York, for its pension fund department.

Sinclair Petroleum Company has resumed exploration and drilling activities in the Ogaden area of Ethiopia.

Sun Oil Company has established new production district offices at Amarillo, Tex., and Roswell, N. Mex.

California Standard Oil Company has appointed Warren W. Burna relations representative in its New York office.

B. & M. Oil Corporation, New York, has taken a long term lease, with option to buy, on a two-acre tract on the Jersey City waterfront.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has leased two new storage tanks at Groton, Conn., with a combined capacity of 10,000,000 gallons.

Cities Service Oil Company has purchased the petroleum distributing facilities of the Dornoil Products Company, Newark, N. J.

California Standard Oil Company is planning the construction of a twenty-five mile, eighteen-inch pipeline in Venezuela to facilitate the operations of its subsidiary, Richmond Exploration Company.

Fred B. Hufnagel, jr., of the Sun Oil Company, has resigned as chairman of the private carrier conference of the American Trucking Associations in order to serve as fourth vice-president of the association.

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H-50	540 sec.
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Coaltar Chemicals

There were no price changes reported in the market for coaltar chemicals last week, with the result that the index figure for that market remained firm at 156.4. Phthalic anhydride was scheduled to be advanced today, but would not have its strengthening effect on the index figure until the final computations were made at the close of this week's business.

There was no particular feature to the market last week. Prices held firm and there was little actual difference in the supply and demand pictures. Some sources, whose position in the industry gave them an opportunity to study the overall picture, said they felt there was a tendency towards easing in the supply of a number of items, particularly some of the basics that had been extremely tight. They hastened to explain, however, that this seeming adjustment might be only temporary, and they were reluctant to say that the picture had definitely brightened.

Production was generally up to high levels and this seemed to be having some effect on the market. Imports of some of the basic material were arriving in reasonably good quantities and this, too, was helping the situation. Steel production was, and had been for some months, at a high point and was making good quantities of raw material available. All these factors had an effect on market conditions, but since demand was still strong for most products, there could be no drastic improvement in the supply position. The best that many producers were hoping for was a reasonable balance.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that steel operations last week were scheduled for 98.9 percent of capacity. This was only fractionally below the peacetime high of 99.1 percent established during the previous week. Last week's production was equivalent to 1,782,600 tons of steel ingots and castings. This compared to 1,786,300 tons for the previous week, 1,697,400 tons one year ago, and 1,281,210 tons for the average week in 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Production figures used in this market report are from the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
156.4	156.4	156.4	138.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—Production of the motor grade material by coke-oven operators during the month of August amounted to 703,792 gallons, as compared to 759,567 during the month of July. The August production figure was next to the lowest during the first eight months of the year. The lowest was in April when production amounted to only 618,389 gallons. The hightest production during the eight-month period took place in January, when output was 1,210,717 gallons. Production of all other grades of benzol by tar distillers and from petroleum amounted to 821,195 gallons during August as compared to 828,719 gallons during the preceding month. The August figure represented the low for the first eight months of the year, while the high was reached in March, at which time production amounted to 1,191,891 gallons. Output of other grades by coke-oven operators during August was 11,872,577 gallons, as compared to 11,792,858 gallons during July. August production was exceeded during the months of January, February, March and May.

Toluol—There were no particular changes reported in the market for this material last week. Prices were said to be holding at former levels. Supplies were still tight but most established customers were reported to be getting enough of the material to take care of their immediate needs, at least. Demand continued to be felt at strong levels.

Coaltar—There were no changes reported in the price structure for this material during the period under review. Supplies continued to be on the tight side, although they were somewhat freer than they had been some months back. Tankcar lots were still difficult to obtain, but carload and less carload quantities were a bit easier as to availability.

Creosote—Production of this material by tar distillers during the month of August amounted to 9,527,654 gallons, as compared to 8,958,149 gallons during the month of July. Production in August exceeded that of every month during the first eight months of the year except April, during which time production mounted to 9,874,299 gallons.

Output of creosote by coke-oven operators during August amounted to 2,402,674 gallons. This was higher than the production of 2,386,709 gallons during July, but still was next to the lowest in the eight-month period for which figures are available. The high point was reached in March, at which time output mounted to 3,548,942 gallons.

The general supply of creosote last week was reported to be still high. Domestic production and arrivals from abroad were creating large quantities of stocks. Demand was at reasonably good levels, but not precisely booming. It could not absorb all of the material that was being offered on the market. In some sections it was said that handlers were having difficulties finding adequate storage space for their material. Others reported, however, that they were able to keep their goods moving and were not hampered by any backlogs. Prices ranged from 16c. to 19½c. The lower price was established recently when some sellers, in the face of heavy supplies, went down in price. Others, however, were still holding the line and said they expected to continue doing so for the immediate future at least.

Cresol—The imported item was in a better position last week, as it had been for the past few months, than the domestic product. Recent arrivals from abroad had helped the general supply condition of the imported, but the domestic still was in a fairly tight position. Demand was still strong and there were no immediate indications of any falling off. Pricewise, there were no changes reported during the week.

Production of the meta-para during the month of August was 640,143 pounds, a decrease from the 868,442 pounds produced during the month before. Recently released figures on production for the first eight months of the year indicated that the August production was lower than during any month except January. Output of the ortho-meta-para during August totaled 873,207 pounds, which was an increase over the 784,129 pounds produced during the preceding month. The high point during the first eight months of the year was reached in May, when production climbed to 908,665 pounds.

Cresylic Acid—Production of the refined material during August amounted to 2,484,541 pounds, as compared to an output of 2,599,285 during the month of July. Production in June was the highest during the first eight months of the year. During that period the output was 2,742,977 pounds.

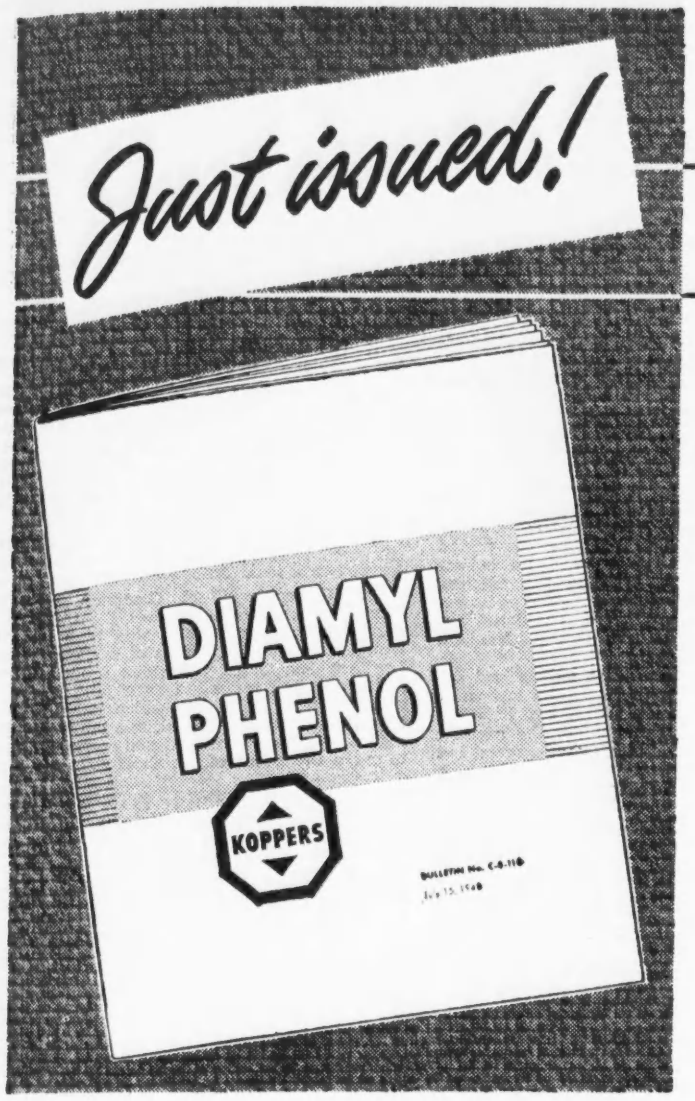
The imported material was available in good quantity and one quarter in the industry said it had noticed the material going begging for a market. It was said that importers were carrying stocks in good quantity while waiting for the demand to pick up, but the users of this material seemed to be well supplied at the moment and showed no inclination to take on any more material. The picture was different for the domestic item, however. That type was still in a tight supply position and the demand was good. The only exception to the tightness among the domestic grades was that of the material used for disinfectants, which was reported to be fairly easy as to availability. In a few instances, buyers were using the imported material instead of the domestic, but there were not a great many cases in

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended October 23 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

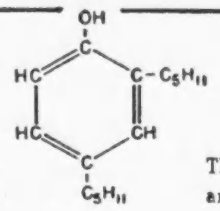
Ammonia liquid NH	lbs.	1,241,712
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	32,155,373
Benzol	gals.	4,052,099
Coaltar	gals.	15,031,983
Creosote oil	gals.	836,562
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,986,836
Phenol	lbs.	235,283
Toluol	gals.	810,419
Xylol	gals.	182,998

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



Diamyl Phenol

Koppers Bulletin C-8-110



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which the users of domestic could substitute the imported.

Naphthalene—Production by tar distillers of the crude material, solidifying at less than 79°C. reached 18,228,160 pounds in August, as compared to 16,423,232 pounds during the previous month. The August production was exceeded only once during the first eight months of the year for which figures are available. That was in March when output climbed to 19,381,642 pounds. Production of the refined, solidifying at 79°C. and over was at a low point during August. In that month production amounted to only 6,149,598 pounds. During the previous month, output reached 8,201,504 pounds. The high for the first eight months of the year came in April, at which time output mounted to 9,481,434 pounds. Production by coke-oven operators of the crude, solidifying at less than 79°C. was up to 8,346,173 pounds during the month of August, as compared to an output of 7,888,496 pounds during July. August output was exceeded only by that of January and March.

Refined naphthalene was reported last week to be in a relatively easy position as to supply. Requirements of buyers could generally be covered, it was said. One producer pointed out that there was no surplus threatening, and if such should seem likely, the production of the refined could easily be adjusted to the crude. Some shortages of the crude material were still reported last week, but they were of a spotty nature and it was said that the supply and demand situation had come into a better balance of late. Prices had undergone revisions recently, but as of last week there were no reports of any further changes in schedules.

Phenol — Production of the technical and USP during the month of August reached 25,068,985 pounds, which represented a considerable gain over the 15,177,809 pounds output in July. Figures on production for the first eight months of the year, however, showed that August output was topped by that in January and March.

Neither the technical nor the USP grades could be called free as to supply. Some quarters reported a slight tendency towards easing, but it was nothing definite, and when stocks were examined against the demand it was seen that the supply situation was still tight. One supplier said it had more orders for the USP than it could fill and that if others reported easings, this producer could still see no signs of such a trend.

Pyridin—There had recently been reports that the supply of this material was easing a bit. Last week it was said that the denaturing grades were in a somewhat better position but that the pharmaceutical grades were very tight. The reported easings were not of great proportions and producers were not sure whether they represented the beginning of a trend or whether they were just something temporary. Production in general was a bit better, but the demand continued to be strong and it could not be determined just what the supply of the material would be in the next few weeks to come.

Solvent Naphtha — The crude material was still in a tight position as to supply during the past week and the demand for it was being felt at the usual strong rate. A tendency towards easing had been noted for the refined, but this was still nothing very definite, for in the face of a continuing strong demand there were no stocks begging for a market. Pricewise, the market was reported to be without change and there were no indications that there would be any price revisions in the immediate future.

Toluol—Production of this material by coke-oven operators during the month of August amounted to 2,410,169 pounds, while the output during the previous month was 2,382,468 pounds. Production by all others during August amounted to 3,365,763 pounds, as compared to 2,458,053 pounds during July.

Pricewise, this material held to previous quotations during the period under review and there were no indications that any revisions in schedules were in prospect. Some sources felt that prices were likely to hold for the balance of the year unless there should be increases in the costs of manufacture and transportation. Supplies were still far from freely available, although it was said that the orders of old, established customers could generally be filled with reasonable promptness. Demand remained strong.

Xylol—This material, from coaltar and from petroleum sources, was produced in the amount of 5,484,760 gallons during the month of August, the last month for which complete figures on production were available. That month's output compared to 4,992,399 for the month of July and to 6,147,291 for the month of

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June, which saw the highest production during the eight-month period.

Demand for this item was still at high levels and showed no signs of dropping off in the immediate days to come. Supplies were still on the tight side although producers were doing their best to keep their output up to as high levels as possible. Established customers, as a rule, were getting as much of the item as they needed, but beyond that the supply situation was not comfortable. Demand continued to be felt at the same high level that had been noted for some time past and showed all signs of staying that way for the immediate future at least.

Intermediates

Maleic Anhydride—There was no particular feature to the market for this material during the past week. Supplies were still not abundantly available and the demand continued to be felt at a fairly strong rate. There were no changes reported in the price schedule of 30c. in carloads and 31c. in less than carload lots.

Nitrobenzene—Prices for the double distilled material were reportedly holding to previous levels during the period under review and there were no indications that any changes in the existing schedules were planned for the immediate future. Supplies were still not entirely free as to availability. Demand continued to be good.

Orthonitrotoluene—The supply and demand pictures for this material last week remained largely what they had been for some time past. Demand for the product was reported to be at good levels but stocks were not at an especially high point. Pricewise, there were no changes, with the material still being quoted at 11c. a pound. There were no reports of contemplated prices changes for the immediate future.

Paratoluidin—Prices on this material were still holding at 55c. to 58c. during the past week, and producers had no word that would indicate there were any changes planned for these quotations in the immediate future. Demand was at reasonably good levels but stocks were not at a particularly high stage.

Phthalic Anhydride—This material was scheduled to go up in price today. One producer, whose quotations had represented the low side of the range, had announced that on November 1 it would advance its prices by 1c. a pound. This would bring all major producers into line at 22½c. in carloads and 23½c. in less than carloads lots.

Demand for the material was still being made at a strong rate, and although there had been some reports that the item was easing as to supply, this was only of minor proportions, for the general condition still remained one of tightness. New production facilities were expected to be in operation at the plant of one producer in a month or so and it was expected that this would help the supply to become a little more comfortable.

R Salt—Conditions in the market for this material were largely unchanged during the past week. Supplies were still none too freely available and demand was at reasonably good levels. Pricewise, the market was firm.

Sodium Naphthionate—There were no changes reported in the price structure for this material during the past week and the supply and demand situation remained largely what it had been for some time past.

Columbia Steel Acquires Sheet Steel Mill Site

The Columbia Steel Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has taken possession from the War Assets Administration of a site near Los Angeles, Calif., on which it intends to build a cold reduction sheet mill. The site contains buildings which formerly housed an aluminum plant, and the buildings will be reconstructed and rearranged to serve the needs of the sheet steel mill.

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Obituaries

John W. Allen

John W. Allen, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and manager of the company's Dallas, Tex., division, died of a heart attack October 21 while enroute to his home in Dallas from the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists Association in Chicago. He was fifty-six years old.

Mr. Allen, who had been first vice-president of the NWDA in 1947, has been associated with the wholesale drug business in the southwest for thirty-seven years. He joined the J. W. Crowdus Drug Company, Dallas, in 1911, and was named the company's credit manager in 1929.

When the Crowdus organization was merged with McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Mr. Allen continued as credit manager until 1933, when he was appointed special sales representative. In 1934 he was transferred to St. Louis as merchandising manager of the company's division there. He returned to Dallas as merchandising manager in 1936 and was appointed manager of the division in 1945.

Irving Fitzpatrick

Irving Fitzpatrick, president of the Knickerbocker Mills Company, spice importing and milling firm, New York, died October 28 in Mountainside hospital, Montclair, N. J. He was sixty-seven years old. Mr. Fitzpatrick had been associated with the Knickerbocker Mills Company since 1899.

John Downing

John Downing, vice-president and director of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, died October 23 in University hospital, Columbus, Ohio. He was fifty-three years old.

Mr. Downing joined the company in 1921 at its refinery in Louisville, Ky., and was transferred to Savannah, Ga., as office manager in 1924. Three years later he was appointed assistant district manager for Florida, and in 1938 returned to Louisville as district manager for Kentucky. He had been vice-president and director in charge of lubrication sales since 1944.

Dr. Lloyd L. Heck

Dr. Lloyd L. Heck, department head of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., died October 23 in Rahway Memorial hospital. He was forty-five years old. Dr. Heck had been associated with the company for the past ten years.

Miss Rosa Kroog

Miss Rosa Kroog, retired veteran employee of George Lueders & Co., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, died October 25 at her home in Brooklyn.

Miss Kroog had completed fifty years of continuous service with the company in 1944 and had been retired on full salary in 1946. She had joined the organization as its first female worker in 1894, and for almost fifty years had been in charge of issuing all of the company's invoices.

Dr. Mahlon J. Rentschler

Dr. Mahlon J. Rentschler, director of research and general manager of Barium & Chemicals, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio, died October 25 in his office of a heart attack. He was sixty-six years old.

Dr. Rentschler began his career in the chemical industry as research director of the Oakland Chemical Company, New York, in 1910. Five years later he joined the laboratories of the United States Rubber Company, and in 1916 formed the J. H. & R. Products Company, Willoughby, in conjunction with W. J. Jeavons and Albert Jeavons. He designed the plant and worked out the formula for the manufacture of hydrogen peroxide for the company, which later became Barium & Chemicals, Inc.

Edward B. Yancey

Edward B. Yancey, vice-president and a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died October 24 of a heart attack. He was sixty years old.

During the recent war, Mr. Yancey had been general manager of the company's explosives department and directed the development of a large organization to design, build and operate many of the government's military explosives plants, as well as the plutonium plant, Hanford Engineer Works, Richland, Wash. In addition to its construction activities, Mr. Yancey's department conducted explosives research for the government and produced record quantities of commercial explosives.

He joined the du Pont organization as a chemist at the Repauno, N. J., plant in 1908, and was successively appointed general assistant in the glycerin refinery and general assistant in charge of TNT and hexite operations at that plant. He was appointed assistant superintendent of the plant in 1917 and held that position throughout World War I.

In 1920 Mr. Yancey was named assistant manager at the Repauno works, and was transferred to the Louviers, Colo., plant as manager in 1923. He was appointed manager of the Carl Junction, Mo., plant in 1924 and subsequently spent a year as manager of the Birmingham, Ala., plant.

In 1928 he was appointed assistant director of the manufacturing division in Wilmington, and was named assistant general manager of the explosives department in the following year. In 1935 he was named general manager of the department; was elected to the board of directors in 1938, and became a vice-president and member of the executive committee in 1944.

James H. Carpenter, retired member of the traffic division of the Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, died October 27 in Lutheran hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was seventy-three years old. Mr. Carpenter had been associated with the traffic division of the American Sugar Refining Company before joining the Solvay organization.

Cleary Wins Golf Tourney Of Phila. Chemical Club

Billy Cleary, of the Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, was first prize winner at the final golf outing for the 1948 season of the Chemical Club of Philadelphia. The tournament was held recently at the Torresdale Country Club.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Feature of the sizing materials market last week was the fractional decline in prices of corn dextrin and starch, the third reduction to take place during the past month, as a result of the lower cost of corn and the huge crop now being harvested. This had a depressing effect on competing starches and potato starch also was easier and was reduced fractionally. The decline in prices brought the index down to 368.9, compared with 369.1, the week previous and 378.7 a year ago.

Trading in sizing materials continued on a hand to mouth nature last week, as consumers showed little, if any interest in absorbing supplies beyond 30-day requirements. Tapioca flour and sago flour were in light demand, chiefly for prompt needs.

Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the tanning materials market. Tanners were practically out of the market and in the absence of business, quotations for replacements remained entirely nominal.

Cattle hide leather production in August totaled 2,184,000 hides, according to preliminary figures released by Tanners Council, against 1,833,000 hides during July. Calf and whole kip were indicated at 938,000 skins, compared with 701,000; goat and kid skins, 2,719,000 compared with 2,815,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 3,177,000 against 2,325,000.

Consumption of scoured wool averaged 14,100,000 pounds per week during August, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Census. This was 31 percent above the 10,800,000 pounds consumed weekly in July, when vacations curtailed mill activity and a 3 percent weekly average increase for June. Wool consumption in August was 70 percent apparel class and 30 percent carpet class.

General satisfaction with the work being conducted on wool under the Research and Marketing Act was expressed by the wool advisory committee at its meeting at the Department of Agriculture on October 19 and 20. The committee made no specific suggestions for new or additional work with wool, but recommended that available RMA funds be used for carrying out the important research and marketing studies already under way, instead of branching out into new activities in the immediate future. It was further recommended that mohair be included in analyses of prospective or desirable domestic production and consumption levels, in studies of fundamental research on animal fibers and in technological investigations pertaining to weaving, felting or mothproofing.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Steady demand kept stocks at low levels. Market was steady and reflected the high cost of basic materials. Prices were without change. Production of acetic anhydride was reported at 62,371,113 pounds in August, against 63,245,936 pounds in July by the Tariff Commission.

Bichromates—Tight supply condition continued to dominate this market. Steady demand against contracts absorbed the production. Export inquiry was fairly active, but shipments were restricted because of limited supplies. Quotations were unchanged and firm.

Sodium Acetate—Conditions in this market were unchanged and steady. Consumption continued active and took the major portion of the output. Prices were well held.

Soda Hydrosulphite—New business was reported light, though deliveries against former orders moved in good volume. Market was firm at the recent advance.

Sulphonated Oils—Consuming demand was light, mainly for immediate needs. Prices were without change and fairly steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Business was confined to small lots for actual needs. Supplies on the spot were unchanged and steady.

Cochineal—Demand was reported restricted to immediate requirements. Stocks were small on spot and maintained at current levels.

Madder—Consumers purchased small lots for actual needs. Quotations were without change.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Corn dextrin, 25c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 25c. per 100 lbs.
sugar, tanners 25c. per 100 lbs.
Potato starch, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
368.9	369.1	371.4	378.7

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Active demand prevented the building of inventories. Albumin and dried soluble blood were in steady request against former orders. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Corn Dextrin—This market was easier and quotations were reduced 25c. per 100 pounds for all grades as a result of the lower cost of the grain. Business of late has been light, chiefly for prompt requirements. New schedule follows:—British gum was quoted at $7.59 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $7.33; dark, $7.43, and white, $7.18, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Lower cost of corn resulted in the lowering of prices 25c. per 100 pounds. Volume of sales lately was confined to actual needs. Pearl was quoted at $5.91 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and $6.02, barrels, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. higher. Stocks of 1947 crop corn were the smallest on record as of October 1, totaling 125,000,000 bushels, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The small corn stocks are no cause for alarm, officials stated, because of the record 1948 corn crop being harvested. Visible corn supply was increased 772,000 bushels to 2,150,000 bushels for the week October 23, against 6,368,000 bushels, a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Consumers limited trading to small quantities for prompt delivery, which aggregated a good volume. Market was featured by a firm tone. Domestic edible ranged from $2.68 to $2.75 per pound on spot as to quantity. Chinese quoted at $2.62 per pound, duty paid on spot. Offers for shipment from China were firmer and the cost of replacements was reported at $2.77, same basis.

Egg Yolk—This market remained steady under a good consuming inquiry. Stocks on the spot were not heavy and were maintained at current quotations. Domestic yolk was held at 93c. to 98c. per pound, on spot as to seller and quantity. Chinese yolk was unchanged at 89c. to 90c. per pound, on spot, duty paid. Cost of feed compared with the price of eggs was more favorable to farmers in September and farm flocks produced eggs at a record rate for the month. Production was up 5 percent from a year ago, despite smaller number of layers. There were 5 percent fewer all potential layers, but they were down only 1 percent from average. Egg production during first 9 months of 1948 total 44,400,000,000 eggs, against 44,900,000,000 for the same time last year and the 1937-46 average of 39,000,000,000 for the same period. Farmers received 51.4c. per dozen mid September; 53c. a year ago; 1937-46 average is 31.6c. per dozen.

Potato Starch—This market was easier and carlots were lower at 6¼c. per pound, New York delivery basis. Business was slow and the market reflected the decline in corn starch. Stocks on the spot were unchanged and held at 7¾c. per pound for less carlots.

Sago Flour—Business was light, chiefly for small lots for actual needs. Light stocks on the spot were quoted nominally at 8½c. per pound.

Tapioca Flour—Buying interest was limited last week. Consumers were taking moderate lots for immediate requirements for spot delivery. Interest in replacements was reported slow. Mediums on spot were quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound as to quantity. High grades were scarce and nominal at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, as to seller.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was reported light and spotty, chiefly for immediate requirements. Quotations were unchanged and fairly steady.

Divi Divi—Offers of new crop material for shipment received practically no in-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

terest from tanners. Sellers quoted 42 percent on the basis of $64 to $65 per ton, exdock for November forward. Recent trading was restricted to goods afloat for prompt delivery.

Mangrove Bark—Lack of supplies for shipment from producing centers continued to affect business. A fair inquiry was reported for prompt requirements. Prices for 38 percent were unchanged and merely nominal at $66 per ton, exdock.

Myrobalans—Inquiry for replacements continued inactive. Offers for shipment were quite free, but with the scarcity of business, the market was entirely nominal at former levels. Recent imports totaled 1,940 bags at New York for delivery on prior orders.

Quebracho Extract — There was little doing in this material. Tanners were practically out of the market. Offers for shipment from the Argentine were reported liberal at current quotations. Exports of quebracho extract from the Argentine during the first nine months of 1948 were reported at 121,860 tons, compared with 154,790 tons for the same period last year. Some 65,000 tons were shipped to the United States; 11,448 tons, United Kingdom; 9,310 tons France; 3,210 tons, Belgium; 410 tons Italy; 200 tons Germany; 19,260 tons other European sectors and 12,920 tons to other countries. Arrivals of quebracho extract were reported at 5,290 bags at New York and 5,485 bags at Boston and Baltimore last week, against former orders.

Valonia—Consuming inquiry continued dull and featureless. Market was merely nominal at former quotations.

Wattle—Imports of bark totaled 5,590 bales at Atlantic ports and 845 bags of extract at New York last week. Buying interest showed no improvement. Offers for shipment were maintained at unchanged quotations.

Textile Chemists Discuss Research

—Continued from page 5

H. E. Hager, of the General Dyestuff Corporation.

Resistance to insect pests, by H. E. Wilde, of Merck & Co.

Visual aids for evaluating color differences, by Frank J. O'Neil, of Pacific Mills.

Among other subjects to which research will be applied is the corrosion of stainless steel, which was said to present several problems.

A high point of the research aspects of the convention was the presentation of the Olney Award to Harold Mason Chase, director of research for Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. The presentation was made by President Herrmann, after the medalist had been introduced personally by William B. Carroll, jr., and scientifically by P. J. Wood. The most emphasized point in his career was his success as a trainer of technical men in textile chemistry. Mr. Chase's response dealt mainly with the value to the textile industry and to all users of textiles of the properly operated plant laboratory.

Tribute was paid to the memory of the late Alfred Pettis Howes, whose contributions of work and funds were recognized as having done much to found and promote the association.

President Harrimann announced that the annual conventions would be held in Atlantic City next year; in Boston in 1950 and 1952; in New York in 1951.

Intersectional Contest

Eight of the local sections of the association entered papers in the intersectional contest:—Midwest, New York, Northern New England, Philadelphia, Piedmont, Rhode Island, South Central, and Southeastern. These were judged by a tribunal of representatives of nine sections headed by Dr. L. A. Olney. The papers were presented at a session presided over by Patrick J. Kennedy, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

The first prize was awarded to the Piedmont section for its paper, "Stability of Vat Colors at Elevated Temperatures." The Northern New England section was runner-up with "A Spectrographic Study of Treated Textiles." In third place was the Philadelphia section with "Some Phases of High Temperature Dyeing."

The Piedmont paper covered the discovery of dextrin as an aid to the stabilization of reduced vat color solutions. It included the determination by alkali labile value of the protective ability of various dextrins and starches; the study of vat blue BCS along with several other hot, warm, and cold vat colors in reduced solutions at high temperatures; testing procedures correlating proper reduction of pigmented material against standard dyeings; stability of reduced vat color solutions.

Dyeings and formulations carried out in practical application confirmed the findings developed from laboratory investigations. Results of the investigations conducted showed that reduced solutions of vat colors may now be stabilized to a degree heretofore impossible. The ability of now being able to stabilize reduced solutions of vat colors at high temperature gives to the art of color application new methods of overcoming difficult problems.

The spectrographic work reported by Northern New England included qualitative detection of finishes, such as melamine, on cotton and wool; quantitative determination of the amount of finish on cellulosic and wool fibers; study of the interaction of resins and textile fibers, with proof that melamine-type finishes do react with wool fibers and are not merely present as deposits; identification of fibers and their mixtures, including wool, mohair, cotton, viscose, acetate, and nylon; showing the differences in the cure of resins as a function of catalyst, curing time, and temperature; particularly showing how the optimum balance between curing time and temperature may be determined to permit the maximum production of treated fabric per oven; study of the degradation of textiles by processing and atmospheric exposure.

Advantages were sought in the Philadelphia work from dyeings in aqueous dyebaths at temperatures above 212° F., using most of the types of dyestuffs generally associated with acetate, cotton, nylon, rayon, and wool fibers. Examination was made of the thermal stability of several representative dyes from each of the application classes studied, also the thermal stabilities of the fibers themselves. The relative effects of common and high temperature dyeings on tinctorial strength, saturation, exhaustion, transfer, fiber diffusion penetration, and general fastness properties were discussed for each fiber individually. It was concluded that high temperatures will be of little, if any, benefit in batch dyeing methods but can be expected to bring about considerable increases in the speed of satisfactory dyeings from continuous processes.

The New York report routed a lot of preconceived ideas on the padding process, especially respecting factors which influence pickup. Rhode Island reported on the effects of (1) dispersion of pigment particles and particle size, (2) substantivity of the leuco compound, (3) reduction of the vat color, (4) solubility of the leuco compound, and (5) molecular weight, on the application of vat colors. It concluded that most such colors are suitable for both dyeing and printing.

Vocational training in mills was discussed by the South Central section. The Southeastern section had studied the tendering effects of sulphur black on cotton yarns, presumed to be owing to the development of sulphuric acid on ageing. It was found that tendering could be reduced by aftertreatment with alkaline reagents, but not by pretreatment.

Technical Sessions

The general technical session was devoted mainly to a symposium on cotton research. Dr. Leonard Smith, director of utilization research for the National Cotton Council of America, told of the program financed at $1,000,000 in the past year by the Federal government. The research under the research and marketing act of 1946, was being directed to (1) technical surveys of cotton-consuming industries; (2) careful study of suggestions made by outstanding authorities in every field of textile research; (3) careful study of each of cotton's major enduse markets, the quality advantages and disadvantages of cotton and competitors in each, and the quantity of cotton consumed in each; and (4) the scope of present research efforts. The program includes both fundamental and applied research in reasonable proportion, and work has been initiated on a sufficient number of different problems to allow later expansion in keeping with the increasing appropriations authorized by Congress in successive years.

Work in that connection at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory was described by Kyle Ward, jr., with reference to desirable properties. These included draping and other handling properties, luster, resistance to various influences and attacks, dimensional changes, absorption, and others. Particular reference was made to fire-resistance, the effects of phosphorus oxychloride, antimony oxide, chlorinated paraffins, and aminosulphuric acid, being described. Use of the special esters of cellulose was reviewed. Warmth and structural effects of dyeing are among other things being studied.

Technical sessions were held by the hosiery, noncellulosic fibers, testing and auxiliaries, and textile printing groups, some fifteen subjects being presented and discussed. In addition there was a discussion of modern trends in piece-goods preparation, dyeing, and finishing, led by

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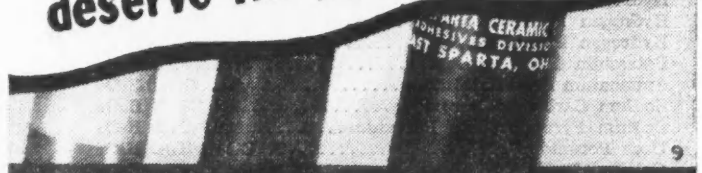

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C. Norris Rabold, of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company. This dealt largely with the speeding up of processes through the introduction of continuous systems, covering also stabilization of cotton goods, tension relaxation, and the curing of resin finishes.

Petroleum Solvents in Pastes

Experiments with petroleum thiners of various paraffin: naphthene: aromatic compositions in pigmented printing pastes were reported by Robert A. Billmeier, of the Socony-Vacuum Laboratories. This presented data to show that, although it is necessary to employ a hydrocarbon thinner with a boiling range of 300°-400° F. to obtain reasonably fast evaporation but maintaining a minimum flash-point of 100° F., the relative concentrations of the three types of compounds are important in obtaining optimum performance of the paste. The best overall performance was obtained with a thinner containing from 16 percent to 20 percent of aromatic components and 40 percent to 42 percent each of paraffinic and naphthenic components.

Supporting conclusions were summarized as follows:—

1. The body of the emulsion, which to some extent is a controlling factor in textile penetration, is directly affected by solvent composition.

2. Both high and low aromatic concentrations result in excessive thinning of the emulsion.

3. High concentrations of paraffins, especially at low aromatic levels, result in unstable, as well as thin, emulsions.

4. The stability of emulsions is greatest at high aromatic and/or naphthene concentrations, but such increased stability is always associated with a loss in body.

5. The optimum color strength attainable is not the same for different paraffin:naphthene ratios and is greatest at a ratio of about 1:1.

6. At a paraffin:naphthene ratio of about 1:1, the maximum strength is attained at an aromatic concentration of about 16 percent to 20 percent.

7. The composition which results in maximum color strength corresponds to the composition which gives the optimum balance of good body with reasonably high stability.

Pigmented Printing Emulsions

That pigmented water-in-oil printing emulsions have various advantages was shown in a colored motion picture by William B. DePass, of the Interchemical Corporation. One is their ease of preparation and application. A solution of synthetic resins called a concentrated clear is diluted with an organic solvent; water is mixed in to form an unpigmented emulsion called a cut clear; and a sufficient amount of a concentrated pigment color paste to provide the desired shade is stirred in. The entire procedure is carried out at room temperature and requires about twenty to thirty minutes to make a 50-gallon batch. The printing paste or emulsion so prepared is ready for printing on the usual type of roller printing machine. The colors as printed are final in shade. The fabric after printing is merely dried and heat cured. No steaming, ageing, soaping, or other after treatment is necessary.

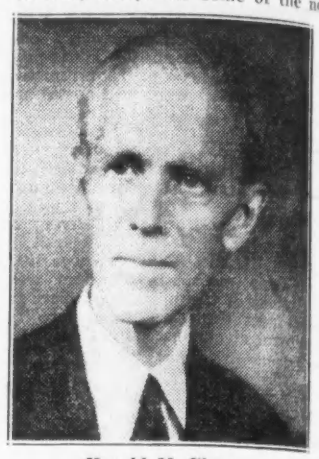
Despite the simplicity with which they can be prepared in the printing plant, pigmented water-in-oil emulsions are complex, physical chemical structures. If satisfactory results are to be obtained, the pigments, synthetic resins, solvents, dispersing agents, and emulsifying agents must be carefully selected. The concentrated pigment colors and clears must be properly formulated. The preparation of the emulsion in the printing plant must be done correctly. The better the standardization of raw materials, manufacturing procedures, and application methods, the better will be the final results.

Evaluation of Detergents

Tests of fifteen soaps and thirty-five synthetic detergents were reported by Margaret S. Furry, Verda I. McLendon, and Mary E. Aler, of the United States Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. The change in light reflectance which the detergents produced on laundering artifically soiled cotton fabrics was used as a measure of their soil-removing efficiency. Samples of the test fabric were laundered in the launderometer with three soaps and five synthetic detergents, representative of the various classes, at 60° and 40° C. for fifteen minutes in distilled water and in water of 150 and 300 p.p.m. hardness at five different concentrations of the detergent as received. The additional detergents were evaluated at one temperature and one concentration in both distilled and hard water. One soap was used as the standard and all detergents compared to it.

Under the conditions of this study, the soaps removed considerably more soil at 60° C. in both distilled and hard water than at 40° C., especially in concentrations of 0.25 percent and above. In the 0.25 percent concentration at 60° C. the soap used as the standard was 30 percent as efficient in water of 300 p.p.m. hardness as in distilled water.

In general, the synthetic detergents were also more effective at 60° C. than at 40° C. and, except for some of the non-



Harold M. Chase
1948 Olney Medalist

ionics, they were less effective in distilled water than the soaps. On the other hand, in hard water the reverse was true and at concentrations lower than 0.35 percent the synthetic detergents in a majority of cases were more effective than the soaps. In the 300 p.p.m. water in the 0.25 percent concentration at 60° C. some of the nonionic synthetic detergents removed more than twice as much soil from the test fabric as the soap used as the standard.

Experiments in the evaluation of sizes for nylon hosiery yarns were reported by

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Herman B. Goldstein, of the Warwick Chemical Company. The importance of proper sizing in the treatment and handling of nylon yarn was explained, the objective basically being satisfactorily to alter certain undesirable physical characteristics of the yarn without detriment to its usefulness.

Although he considered actual hosiery manufacture the only sure test for a yarn size, Mr. Goldstein said that a great amount of time and effort can be saved by certain screening tests which may be performed directly on the sized yarn. Some of the tests which he had found useful in the preliminary evaluation of nylon sizes were flaking off test, filament binding power, stretchability, longitudinal recovery on release of tension, and angular recovery on release of tension. In experimental work leading toward the development of new and more efficient nylon yarn sizes, the author's laboratory has avoided many blind alleys by using these methods.

Temperature Effects in Finishing.

In general, said A. H. Noble, jr., of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., temperature is an influential factor in the application of various finishing agents. He reported experiments with half a dozen sulphonated fats, and oils, cationic and anionic amide softeners, and a number of weighters, under controlled concentration, temperature, and pH. A tabulation of results was presented.

Other speakers testified to the advantages gained by increasing temperatures of dye baths and other processing liquids.

Leuco Esters on Wool

Application of the leuco (sulphuric) esters of vat dyestuffs, known as Indigosols and Algosols, to wool was explained by Dr. Hans Luttringhaus, of the General Dyestuff Corporation. For all-wool materials only Indigosol or Algosol blue O was used during the war to produce navy blues. With higher demands for fastness to washing and light for woolen goods, shrink-resistant wool in particular, all leuco esters begin to find increased interest with the woolen and worsted manufacturer. While the leuco esters are sensitive to acid, they can nevertheless be dyed from an acid bath at high temperatures. They behave on wool like true acid dyestuffs, exhausting faster with increasing strength and amounts of acids.

The best dyeing methods based on laboratory studies and mill experience were discussed. Among oxidizing and acid developing agents, sodium bichromate was satisfactory, particularly when followed with ammonium sulphocyanide. In most processes, sulphamic acid was found to give the best results as a developer.

While current procedures attempt to produce only tone in tone dyeings with leuco esters on mixed fabrics, it was shown that the cellulosic fibers can also be left white.

Monsanto Names Bock Tenn. Plant Manager

Edward J. Bock, superintendent of maintenance at the Monsanto, Tenn., plant of Monsanto Chemical Company, St Louis, has been named manager of the plant there. At the same time, Olin R. Bailey, chief construction engineer for Monsanto's phosphate division, was named maintenance superintendent succeeding Mr. Bailey. Both appointments were effective October 15.

Celanese Awards Chemistry Fellowships at Texas Univ.

The Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has awarded fellowships at the University of Texas to William F. Hamner, Shreveport, La., and Ernest G. Long, Corsicana, Tex. The fellowships, which each carry a grant of $4,000 annually, were awarded to Mr. Hamner for work in chemical physics and to Mr. Long for work in chemical engineering.

Trade Briefs

Anders Company, New York, has placed a complete line of compressed air dehydrators on the market.

B. F. Goodrich Company is constructing an addition to its plant in Tuscaloosa, Ala., for lining tankcars and other vessels with rubber.

Caustic soda used by the Italian fiber industry during 1947 totaled 69,595 metric tons. The industry also used 29,865 tons of carbon disulphide and 187,835 tons of sulphuric acid.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

There was no marked increase in activity in this market during last week, but the overall trend was one of slightly improved demand which was expected to grow much stronger in the coming weeks. There were few price changes last week, but others were in the making. The net effect of current changes did not cause the index to change. Castor oil dropped ½ cent per pound. Corn syrup was off 25 cents per 100 pounds as a result of the heavy corn crop this year which is having a price depressing effect on corn products. The estimated corn crop this year was placed at 3.6 billion bushels, the first time in history that the crop passed the 3.5 billion mark. Last year's crop was 2.4 billion bushels, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Formaldehyde was dropped ½ cent per pound in tankcars and tankwagons by all producers, while the drum carlot and less carlot prices were reduced ½ cent by one major producer. Methanol, from which formaldehyde is made remained unchanged in price, and the factor which led to the reduction was not specific, but was rather a general market situation resulting from a free supply position. This free supply situation was due to the result of a severe summer slump in the plastics industry and the ready availability of methanol this year for the manufacture of formaldehyde, contrasted to a tight situation a year ago.

Silver proteinate advanced 50 cents per ounce on both the mild and the strong grades. The sharp advance which doubled the former price was really a much delayed advance since the price had held firm for many months during which the price of silver crept up slowly and steadily, creating an accumulated materials cost increase which precipitated the present jump.

Aspirin prices were advanced by one major producer effective October 27 by 3 cents per pound on all grades, and in all quantities. The other major producers had not yet gone along with the rise, but were reportedly studying their individual cost-price situation to see what adjustments would be necessary in each individual case. Another price advance in the making, was on USP grade of salicylic acid where one major producer announced price advances as of November 1, on both crystalline and powder. This was another item which was under advisement by other producers but on which no decision had as yet been reached. The ultimate effect on the price structure of salicylates could not be reliable estimated at this time.

Production on a pilot plant basis was announced by a leading pharmaceutical manufacturer, of a new streptomycin derivative designated as dihydrostreptomycin. This product was expected to be available for distribution in the near future after proper preparation of regulations by the Food and Drug Administration, and completion of new plant construction.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—This material was advanced in price by 3c. per pound all across the board for both the special and standard USP grades last week by one major producer. This advance was the first price movement in aspirin since 1946. Other major producers were as yet not puting into effect any price increases, but it was understood that the price situation was being studied. The price rise, reflects an accumulation of material, manufacturing, and freight costs which had been piling up on manufacturers since the establishment of the 1946 price level.

Production in August, according to a Tariff Commission report, jumped sharply to 904,564 pounds, compared to 249,296 pounds in July. The August production was almost on a par with the output in January and February which were exceeded only by March and April.

Acid Hydriodic—The USP grade of this material in 75 pound carboys, 47 percent grade material, was currently quoted at $2.69 per pound. The supply situation was described as adequate.

Acid, Hydrobromic—The supply situation on this item was described as adequate. Prime sources quoted 38c. per pound on the 48 percent medicinal grade, while the 48 percent technical material was quoted at 34c. to 36c. per pound, depending upon the quantity.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Silver proteinate, USP, mild, 50c. per oz, strong, 50c. per oz.

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, propyl, normal, ½c. per lb.
Castor oil, medicinal, ½c. per lb.
Corn syrup, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Formaldehyde, tanks, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
260.1	260.1	259.6	256.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acid, Salicylic—The USP grade of this material will be advanced 5c. per pound by a major producer effective November 1. This was another situation similar to the aspirin market, in which prices had not moved for a long time, and there was an accumulation of freight, manufacturing, and material increased costs which made the rise in prices advisable. Other major producers were likewise studying the situation with a view of determining their cost-price position.

Aconitine—This alkaloid was moving in small quantities under a firm price position. The mild amorphous material was quoted at $72.25 to $72.50 per ounce, while the crystaline potent grade was quoted at $85 per ounce.

Agar—Imports last week totaled 250 bales arriving at New York from Hongkong. The market was relatively quiet and prices were unchanged. The declared exports of agar from Hongkong to the United States in the month of July amounted to 6,680 pounds valued at $14,022.

Alcohol, Propyl, Normal—Prices on this item effective immediately were reduced last week by ½ cent per pound in tankcars and drum carlots. This brought the price to 10½c. in tankcars and 12 cents carlots.

Ammonium Chloride—The USP grade of material was available in moderate quantities under a firm price level of 20 cents per pound for the granular chloride and 22 cents for the powder, packaged in barrels. Quotations were f.o.b. works, with freight allowed at certain limited points.

Antipyrine—This material was still in a short supply position, with the immediate outlook showing no sign of easing of the supply situation, according to prime producers. Prices were holding firmly to the quotations of $2.35 to $2.45 per pound that has prevailed over recent months in a very tight market.

Apomorphine—This narcotic was sufficiently available to meet all consuming demands. Prices were unchanged from the levels of $23.20 to $23.70 per ounce which has been steady for a long time.

Bromine—The price structure of this material was holding firmly at prime sources which were quoting 21 cents per pound in carlot quantities, freight allowed East of the Rockies, after an upward revision reported in a previous issue of OPD, in which several producers advanced their prices from 18c. to 21c. effective October 1.

Castor Oil—Heavy buying of beans in the Brazilian prime markets by American buyers continued last week. Offerings from primary sources have been few, but buyers ideas were still on the order of $110 per long ton, on a nominal basis. Castor oil dropped another ½c. per pound last week.

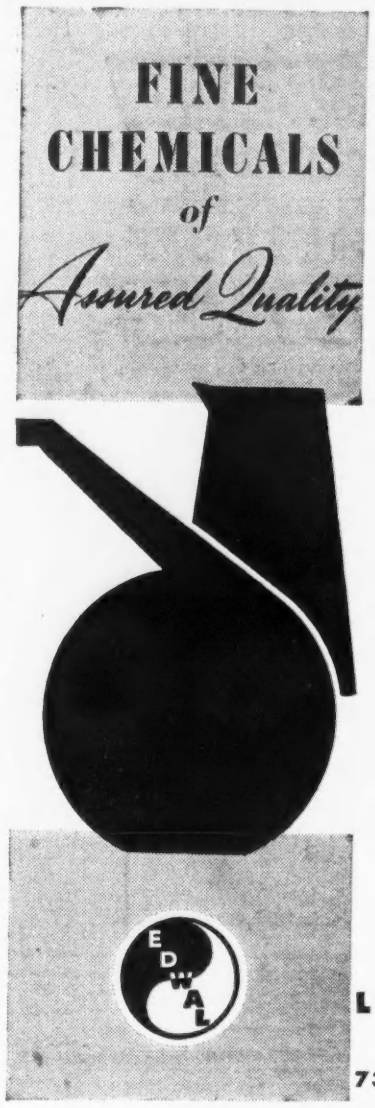
Total arrivals last week were 29,215 bags equivalent to 4,382,250 pounds, compared with 58,745 bags equivalent to 8,811,750 pounds the previous week and 37,383 bags or 5,607,450 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Arrivals since January 1 of this year totaled 1,112,473 bags equivalent to 166,966,950 pounds, compared to 1,258,463 bags or 188,769,450 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Corn Syrup—The abundant corn crop with its consequent effect in the downward trend of corn products, accounted for the further reduction last week of 42 degree corn syrup by 25c. per 100 pounds. This brought the new quotations to $6.10 per 100 pounds in carlot quantities and $6.25 for less than carlot quantities. The corn crop is currently estimated at 3.6 billion bushels, the first in history to top 3½ billion bushels. Last year the crop was 2.4 billion bushels.

Dihydrostreptomycin — Production of this material which is a new streptomycin derivative was underway last week, and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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the manufacturer stated that it was designed specifically for treatment of tuberculosis. The new product was said by the manufacturer to cause much less dizziness and disturbance of equilibrium than prolonged treatment with regular streptomycin.

Currently, the new product is in the pilot plant stage of production and full scale plant production will get under way as soon as current plant construction is completed. As yet the new product was not available for distribution, awaiting the preparation by the Food and Drug Administration of proper regulations. It was stated that the product would first be distributed domestically, and would be made available for export later as the supplies increase.

Ethyl Chloride—Current prices on this material were steady at 13½c. per pound in tankcars for the technical material, and at 20c. to 22c. for the USP grade. Supplies were not abundant, but were generally adequate to take care of the consuming demand. New production of this item by a new plant making it from petroleum in the West, was likely to make the supply situation relatively easy in the near future.

Ethylenedichloride — The availability position of this item was reported as being less severe than heretofore. While supplies could not be described as free, the market was definitely easier. Prices were firm and demand was said to be well sustained.

Formaldehyde — The price on regular and uninhibited formaldehyde in tankcars and tankwagons was reduced in price ½c. per pound by all producers and in all quantities by one major producer. To date most producers had not made any reduction in the price of drum quantities in either carlot or less than carlot quantities. The price drop was due to no particular factor, but rather to a general situation in the market. Methanol, from which formaldehyde is made, was unchanged in price. However, the demand for formaldehyde from the plastics industry has been generally off during the summer months, and a free supply situation developed as a result of this factor and also the expanded production facilities. This led to an easier market in which it was natural for prices to be reduced under competitive conditions.

Glycerin—The market situation on the various grades of glycerin was essentially unchanged from that reported in the previous issue. The price position of crudes was unchanged and firmly held, with trading limited in volume by cautious buying, and buyers were asking for prompt delivery. The refined materials, meanwhile, held to former levels established just about a year ago and it was felt in most quarters that the price position would likely be maintained during November. The pressure on the market from synthetic glycerin was somewhat less than anticipated at this date, and the overall view of the market was one of balanced supply and demand with material moving in large volume.

Lanolin—The market condition of this item was said to be currently soft, but likely to improve in the near future. Prices were held to former quotations in most quarters, but it was said that some shading might be done on large orders.

Magnesia, Calcined—There was plenty of this material available, at last reports. The light grade was quoted at 34c. per pound packaged in 50 pound cartons, while the heavy material moved at 36c. per pound in 200 pound barrels.

Magnesium Bromide—There was little call for this material, which moved in small volume under a firm price position of 90c. to $1 per pound depending upon the quantity ordered.

Magnesium Carbonate — The supply situation on this item in its various grades was considered to be quite ample to meet all calls. There was apparently no effect on the general demand for the carbonate, following the 1c. per pound price advance made some weeks ago. Demand from the pharmaceutical industry was somewhat stronger.

Magnesium Hydroxide—The medicinal grade moved steadily under a firm price structure of 30c. per pound, unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months.

Menthol—Total arrivals of this material last week amounted to 260 cases shipped from Santos, Kobe, and Yokohama. The price position was essentially unchanged from the previous weeks in which spot Brazilian material was quoted at $9.25 and the Chinese source material at $9.40. Demand was reported as showing some strengthening, and prices were likely to hold at current levels, according to the feeling expressed in most quarters.

Methanol—The production of methanol continued at a high level, and the price position remained firm. The canning of antifreeze continued but the bulk of the needs for the Winter were said to have been canned already and much of it in the hands of distributors. The methanol potential supply, by virtue of expanded production facilities of both new and established producers, was such that there was no threat of shortage this year, compared to a year ago.

The plastics industry was getting underway with production at a higher rate, and the plywood bonding industry in the Pacific Northwest was recovering from the knock-out blow suffered last Summer by the heavy floods. This was leading to an expanded demand for formaldehyde which is made from methanol. This indirect use of methanol was expected to be spurred somewhat by a price reduction of ½c. per pound just effected on large quantity orders of formaldehyde.

Milk Powder—The best grades of skimmed milk were held rather closely last week despite the weak general demand situation. Buying was restricted in most instances to immediate needs. It was said that there was some confusion in roller process material markets as a result of varying quality, package variations, and price concessions. Prices were unchanged on skimmed and whole milk powders from levels of the previous week. While milk powder was in quite ample supply, with demand both irregular and slow, particularly on the roller process material.

U. S. Department of Agriculture purchases of skimmed milk for the week ended October 21, amounted to 8,838,575 pounds of spray process material and 1,521,003 pounds of roller process powder. This brought the total purchases of spray process skimmed milk so far this year to 49,870,890 pounds, compared to 138,138,683 pounds during the corresponding period of last year. The pur-

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chases of roller process skimmed milk during the year has totaled 47,241,553 pounds, compared to 77,122,154 pounds during the corresponding period of 1947.

Morphine—Demand for the various morphine compounds was lagging behind the expected development that is usual for this time of the year. Prices were firm and unchanged from levels maintained over many months. In 100 ounce lots the price per ounce in 25 ounce packages was currently quoted at $12.35 for the alkaloid, $9.90 for the acetate, $9.85 for the hydrobromide, $9.90 for the hydrochloride, and $9.90 for the sulphate.

Potassium Bromate — This material which in past months has been under heavy pressure of demand considerably in excess of supply, was reported to have improved in its supply position somewhat in recent weeks. It could not as yet be described as freely available. Prices were firm at 48c. per pound in lots of 1,000 pounds or more, while the price schedule increased by standard differentials to 60c. per pound in lots of 25 to 100 pounds.

Procaine Hydrochloride—This narcotic was in steady demand generally, and there was no reported change in the price structure, small lots ranging in price from $5 to $5.75 per ounce.

Silver Proteinate—The price structure on the mild and strong grades had been maintained at former levels for many months. Meanwhile there was an accumulation of costs, particularly in silver metal which for several months has been under going a steady price rise with some advances almost daily, and hardly a week passing without some change. The result was that the price position of the proteinates finally had to take a sharp upward adjustment. The price was accordingly advanced from 45c. to 95c. per ounce for the USP mild material, and from 40c. to 90c. per ounce for the strong grade. These prices represent sales of 1,000 ounce lots.

Sodium Perborate—This material was in a fair supply position under a firm price structure. Current quotations stood at 17¾c. per pound in carlots and 18¼c. in less than carlot quantities, on an f.o.b. basis.

Sodium Sulphocarbolate—There were adequate stocks of this item available for prompt shipment to consuming industries. Prices were unchanged from former levels of 33c. to 34c. per pound for the granular material, and 36c. to 37c. for the powder.

Sugar—The United States Department of Agriculture has issued instructions and notification of the requirements that sugar price control records are to be kept until October 31, 1950. This requirement applies to persons or parties who are pending civil or criminal investigation; or who have received any sugar subsidy, premium or other payment from the government; or who were engaged in the sale of sugar or sugar services to the government under a price adjustment agreement.

Terpin Hydrate—There was still maintained last week, a 5c. per pound spread between different producers of the USP material, most firms having lowered their price some weeks ago by 5c. per pound.

Zinc Stearate—The price of this item, along with all of the other metallic stearates started moving downward last week by 3c. per pound as some producers lowered prices effective immediately. Others were a bit slower in making the adjustment, but were of the opinion that the price position would be lowered in the immediate future. This situation was a reflection of the stearic acid price movements as affected by tallow and other stearate producing fats. The zinc metal price position was strongly held at current levels and was accordingly not a factor in the current price movements.

Trade Briefs

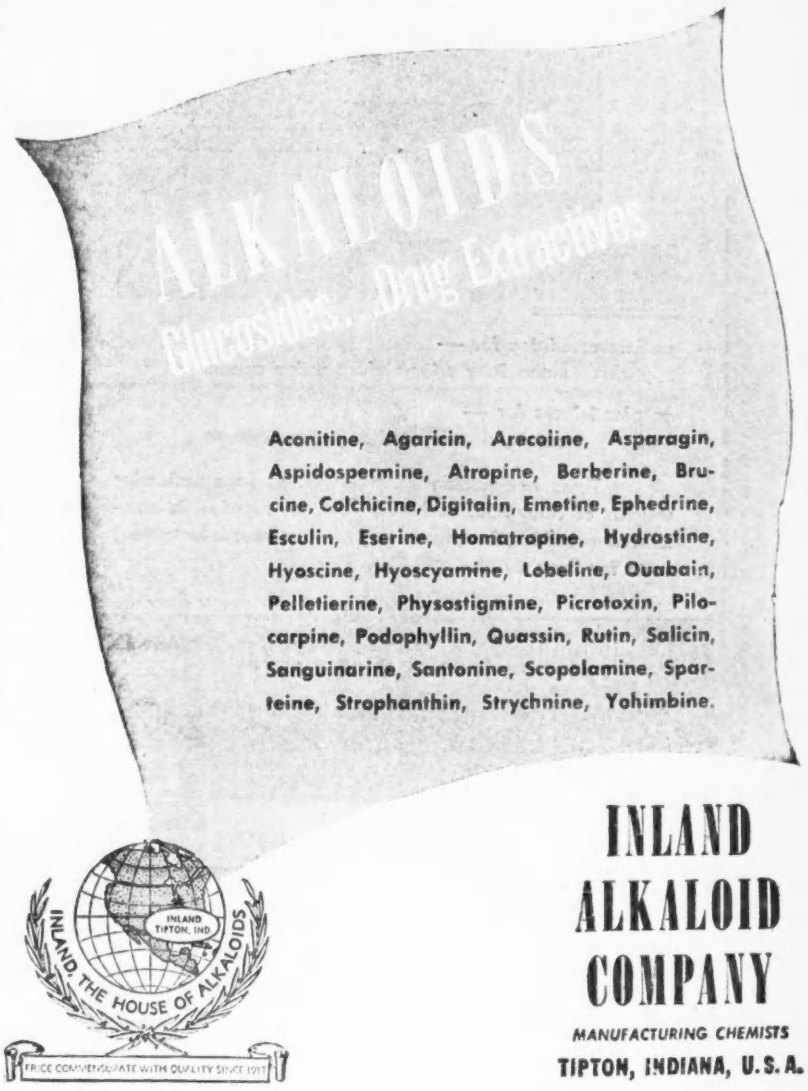
Royal Pharmacal Corporation has appointed Earl G. Henwood, jr., sales manager.

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., has added Dr. Gabriel Cortez to the staff of its advertising department.

Codliver oil imported into the Bizonal area of Germany during the first quarter of 1948 was valued at $69,800.

Crude drugs, herbs, leaves and roots exported from Japan during the first four months of 1948 were valued at $25,000.

Alcohol production in Scotland totaled 931,071 proof gallons in the first six month of 1948, compared with 293,240 gallons in the corresponding period of 1947.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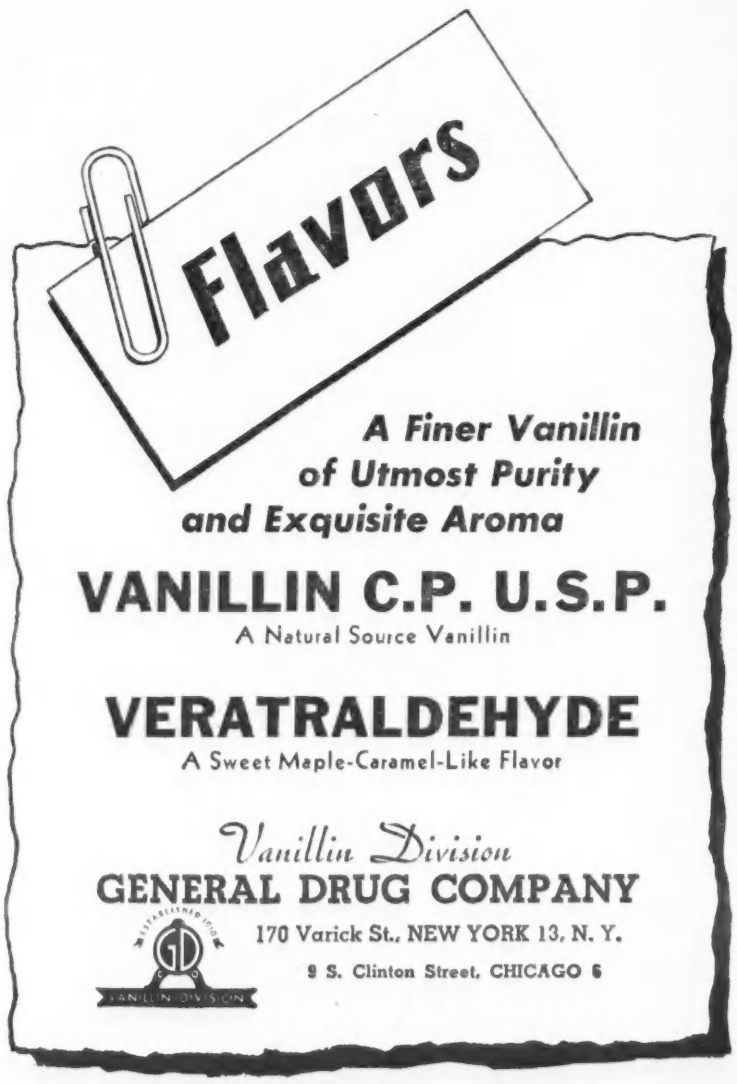

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Swiss Set Pharmaceutical Labeling Requirements

The government of Switzerland, through an official decree, has given legal force to the pharmaceutical labeling requirements set forth in the first supplement to the *Pharmacopoea Helvetica*. The law requires that packages containing pharmaceuticals, both outer packaging and bottles, flasks, tubes and other inner containers, and all descriptive prospectuses must bear the name of a responsible Swiss representative of the manufacturer.

Further requirements state that the product must carry a listing of its therapeutically effective components in order to facilitate identity and purity and analyses. If a package contains phials, each must be marked to indicate its contents and the quantity thereof.

A central office, InterKantonale Kontrollstelle fur Heilmittel, has been established in Bern to supervise the marketing of pharmaceuticals. At present the office is enforcing the regulations by the inspection of retail sales outlets, but it has asked customs officials to cooperate by refusing to release imported pharmaceuticals from customs warehouses unless and until they are properly marked.

Uruguay Establishes New Drug Control Regulations

The government of Uruguay has published new regulations concerning the labeling and advertising of drug products, which will become effective after December 31, 1948. An important point in the new rules is the requirement that all pharmaceuticals, medicinal products, serums and vaccines delivered to pharmacies and drug stores must show the price for sale to the public, in the following words: "1° de Enero de 1949, Precio de Venta al Publico $——." Until and unless the price has been fixed by the government's Honorary Commission on Medicament Control, drug products must be sold at the price existing on February 7, 1948.

Other provisions of the new regulations require that the labels of products, serums or vaccines which are perishable or become ineffective after a certain period indicate the date after which they lose their effectiveness, and that advertising of medicinal products may contain only the chemical or biological composition, the pharmaceutical action and the dose.

Parenteral Drug Ass'n Hears Dr. Brewer Speak

Animals receiving frequent intravenous injections of glass particles, in amounts and of size such as those which might be found in ampuls, have survived with little evidence of pathology, according to a talk delivered at the recent dinner meeting of the Parenteral Drug Association by Dr. John H. Brewer, chief of the biological research laboratories of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning.

Reporting on investigations undertaken to answer the question as to what may occur when small glass or other particles escape detection in ampul solutions and are injected into the blood stream, Dr. Brewer said that some animals which have received 131 injections each of fifteen cubic centimeters of glass suspension are still apparently well and have gained weight constantly. Others have been given suspensions of carbon or filter fibers without obvious untoward results, he added.

Yeast Making Process Detailed in OTS Report

Technical details and blue prints of the aeration system and other phases of the Waldhof continuous yeast process in Germany are available in a report that can be purchased from the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce. According to the report, the Waldhof system represents the most successfull of all attempts to economize on air consumption and solve the foam problem in the production of yeast.

The study includes a summary description of the process; a list of patents covering its features; four drawings of parts of the equipment; and an illustrated description of a combination spray-drum-dryer. PB 85158, "Aeration System in the Continuous Waldhof Food Yeast Process," forty pages, sells for $1.00 per copy. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Far Eastern Drug Distributor Meeting Trade in America

Stephen Agular, who has spent the past two years in reorganization and development work with the Philippine-American Drug Company, Manila, is in the United States for consultation with American pharmaceutical, chemical, and related firms interested in trade with the Far East. He can be reached at Post Office box 724, Augusta, Me.

Mr. Agular has been connected in managerial capacities with the drug and related trades in the Philippines since 1938. His representations have comprised manufacturers and original suppliers in the United States, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Argentina. He speaks half a dozen languages.

Cleveland Drug Club Meets

Members of the Cleveland Drug and Chemical Club heard a talk by Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the *Cleveland Press*, at the recent meeting of the association at the Carter hotel. Mr. Seltzer took as his theme "Looking Forward."

GOLDEN YELLOW

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Medical Research Program Intensified at Md. Institute

An extensive re-alignment of the medical research program at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Md., was completed recently when Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing approved the establishment of a microbiological institute.

The institute will concentrate on the study of infectious diseases, including virus, bacterial and tropical diseases. It will also continue, as required by law, the work of establishing standards for the safety, purity and potency of serums, antitoxins and vaccines for human use.

Dr. Victor H. Haas was appointed director of the institute. He has been chief of a unit engaged in malaria research for the National Institute of Health in cooperation with the University of Tennessee Medical School, Memphis, Tenn.

Ciba Appoints Zimmermann Vice-President, Controller

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., has appointed Karl Zimmermann vice-president and controller, and has named Frank O. Henschel assistant advertising manager.

Mr. Zimmermann joined the company in 1937 as office manager and assistant treasurer. In 1943 he was appointed assistant controller and was named controller in the following year. Mr. Henschel joined the Ciba organization in 1947 after two years as advertising manager of the biochemical division of the Interchemical Corporation.

USP Headquarters To Be in N.Y. City

The Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopeial Convention has selected and purchased permanent USP headquarters at 46 Park avenue, New York. This action was taken pursuant to instruction and authority embodied in the new by-laws adopted by the convention in 1942.

The new headquarters building is within easy walking distance of the Grand Central and Pennsylvania railroad stations and the city terminals of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the air lines. Dedication ceremonies will be held when preparations for occupancy have been completed.

National Biochemical Issues New Price List

The National Biochemical Company, Chicago, recently published a new price list of its organic chemicals, reagent, biochemicals, amino acids and quaternary ammonium salts. The report of this publication in the October 18 issue of OPD erroneously stated that the list had been published by the Natural Biochemical Company. Copies of the list may be obtained from the National Biochemical Company, 3106 West Lake street, Chicago 12, Ill.

Glass Container Shipments Up

The total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in August were 5,029,075, as compared with 4,667,252 in July, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health purposes was 977,644 in August against 749,296 in July; chemicals, 522,349 in August against 446,180 in July; toiletries, 436,320 in August, against 360,301 in July.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in August was 3,323,909, as compared with 2,917,863 in July. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 231,750 in August, against 192,962 in July; chemicals, 81,238 in August, against 67,128 in July; toiletries, 153,693 in August, against 110,608 in July.

Trade Briefs

Pharmaceuticals and alkaloids worth £80,000, proprietary remedies worth £10,000 and vitamin A preparations worth £10,000 will be imported into Poland from the United Kingdom during 1948, if all import licenses issued by the Polish government are used.

Drugs and medicinals exported to the United States through the port of Shanghai, China, during the first seven months of 1948 included the following: menthol, 4,500 pounds, valued at $33,400; rhubarb, 11,760 pounds, valued at $3,991, and Chinese medicines, 8,768 pounds, valued at $6,201.

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Bids Wanted

Acetone, 436,176 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-337, November 9.

Acetylene tetrachloride, 1,100 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 154, November 4.

Alcohol, ethyl, denatured, 2,835 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Chicago 6) invitation 250, November 4.

Aluminum oxide, grit, 89,700 pounds, various deliveries, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3416, November 12.

Ammonium fluoride, 1,000 pounds to 3,000 pounds, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 940-R, November 4.

Blue toner, 1,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-282, November 2.

Calcium chloride, flake, 100,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Depot (Savanna, Ill.) invitation 19, November 8.

Calcium hydroxide, 766,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 2) invitation 3603, November 9.

Casein glue, water resistant, 200 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 5J-61633-R, November 2; 325 pounds, invitation 5J-60479-R, November 2.

Compressed gases, acetylene, 67,500 cubic feet and oxygen, 67,500 cubic feet, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 221, November 19; acetylene, 83,925 cubic feet and oxygen, 69,975 cubic feet, invitation 220, November 19; hydrogen, 6,850 cubic feet and prestolite, 4,500 cubic feet, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 1052, November 9.

Cornstarch, 300,000 pounds, Quartermasters Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 497, November 4.

De-icing fluid, 2,695 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-376, November 3; 6,500 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3420, November 5.

Detergent, hand cream, 16,787 six ounce tubes, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-406, November 10.

Dianisidine, 15 metric tons, Quartermasters Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 379, November 10.

Dope, cellulose acetate, 7,920 gallons, various deliveries, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3410, November 17.

Drugs, various, in dosage form, Army Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 423, November 8; invitation 461, November 8; invitation 439, November 8; invitation 463, November 8.

Ferric ammonium oxalate, 3,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 096-248, November 12.

Hydroquinone, 5,000 pounds, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 1072-R, November 2.

Ink, duplicating, 9,729 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-406, November 10.

Insecticides, including pyrethum-DX, 1,500 gallons; black leaf No. 10 dust base, 4,000 pounds; nicofume pressure fumigator, 6,000 pounds, Quartermasters Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 383, November 3.

J-acid, 25 metric tons, Quartermasters Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 379, November 10.

Lard oil, 2,475 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Springfield 1, Mass.) invitation 42, November 9.

Lining, paint spray booth, 22,200 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-491, November 10.

Lubricating compound, rubber, 118,400 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-367, November 4.

Metal conditioner, 2,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Red River Arsenal, Texarkana) invitation 45, November 8.

Milk powder, type I, 560,000 pounds, Quartermasters Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 495, November 4.

Naphthalene, 975 metric tons, Quartermasters Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 379, November 10.

Nitroglycerin, 126,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 69, November 15.

Orthocresol, C.P., 15 metric tons, Quartermasters Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 379, November 10.

Paint, enamel, 1,000 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 163, November 9; 570 gallons, Purchasing Officer, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1) schedule 12487-A, November 12; 500 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Memphis 1, Tenn.) invitation 71, November 10; 1,275 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11); 40,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 223, November 22; **various,** 1,400 gallons; Army Corps of Engineers (Memphis 1, Tenn.) invitation 71, November 10; Army Corps of Engineers (P. O. Box 119, Norfolk 1, Va.) invitation 93, November 4; 13,500 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 3356, November 5.

Paramidophenol oxalate, 252 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-494, November 12.

Petroleum naphtha, 1,844 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-329, November 4.

Phenol, 100,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 2) invitation 3548, November 3.

Phosphotizing material, 43,350 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 222, November 19.

Potassium chromate, 960 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-494, November 12.

Potassium cyanide, 2,500 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-493, November 10.

Saccharin, 45,360 bottles, 100 tablets each, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-51, November 4.

Salad oil, 26,390 gallons, various deliveries, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 99-S, November 2.

Thinner lacquer, 6,500 gallons, and paint, 60,000 gallons, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington 25) invitation 302, November 15.

Turpentine, 25,218 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-364, November 4.

Varnish, spar, 8,820 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-418, November 10.

Xylene, 6,000 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-51, November 4.

Hess Joins Pfizer

Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, Brooklyn, N. Y., has added Glenn B. Hess to the staff of its analytical department. Mr. Hess was formerly associated with the Vick Chemical Company.

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For the Bookshelf

HANDBOOK OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS: A Ready-Reference Book of Chemical and Physical Data—Revised thirtieth edition. Charles D. Hodgman, M.S., editor in chief. xviii+2,686 pages. Cleveland, Ohio: Chemical Rubber Publishing Company. $6.

This widely useful book has done a very good job of growing with the times. As the times have grown rapidly in physics and chemistry over the past few years, the doing of that job is an achievement of high merit. The new growth in this edition runs to almost 150 pages, atomic and nuclear physics, naturally, being outstanding therein. It is usefully to be noted that data in those areas have been more closely collated, as well as expanded, and that an extensive bibliography is provided on nuclear subjects.

Synthetic rubber has an important part in the revision of the handbook. Vitamins and amino acids get the attention their roles in nutrition justify. Viscosity is another subject that gets more attention and ultra-modernization. The logarithm table has been improved; so has the list of persistent lines of the elements.

As customary, the contents are grouped in divisions:—(1) Mathematical tables—thirty items; 276 pages; (2) properties and physical constants—twenty-five items, including such information of everyday usefulness as common names of chemicals, trade-names of dyestuff intermediates, and pronunciation of chemical words, 1,057 pages; (3) general chemical tables—twenty-one items, 206 pages; (3a) specific gravity and properties of matter—eleven items, 206 pages; (4) heat and hygrometry—thirteen items, 182 pages; (4a) sound—three items, eleven pages; (4b) electricity and magnetism—eleven items, 131 pages; (4c) light—thirteen items, including the increasingly interesting phosphorescence and fluorescence, 236 pages; (5) quantities and units—four items, including definitions and formulas, ranging from Abegg's rule to Zeeman effect, 170 pages; (5a) miscellaneous—fifteen items, ranging from astronomical to dynamic to meteorologic to photographic to radii of atoms to wire tables, plus thirteen pages of abbreviations and symbols, a total of 175 pages. Then there is an index of at least 2,300 entries.

One hundred eighty-one collaborators work on this handbook; more than 74 percent of them have doctor's degrees—that goes without saying when one peruses the tabulations of physical constants of metal-organic compounds and runs from that to about seven times as much tabulation of physical constants of other organic compounds—all of which is but a small part of the data with which this handy book is crowded. For those who need for whatsoever purpose physical and chemical data in any of their many ramifications, this handbook is now more than ever before a mighty helpful reference library in a most convenient form.

DISTILLATION AND RECTIFICATION. By Dr. Emil Kirschbaum (translated by M. Wulfinghoff). xiii+426 pages. Brooklyn, Chemical Publishing Company. $10.

Publication of an English translation of Kirschbaum's Karlsruhe classic is a useful scientific result of functioning of the Alien Property Custodian. The translator has contributed a complemental resume of American and other more recent technical developments. The product has a large engineering value in its field of peculiar economic interest. Cracking methods and other catalytic processes have not lessened the importance of distillation and rectification in the production of fuels, solvents, and other materials. Synthesis has not yet displaced distillation and rectification in the production of flavors and scents.

Fundamentally this book is strictly scientific, but not heavily so. Its consideration of the technical aspects is well in balance. The subject is not treated in an industry-by-industry manner. The treatment is by way of general principles and designs which are informatively set forth also with respect to specialized industries. Demonstrations of processes are also treated fundamentally with respect to mixed liquids, being largely limited to binary mixtures, but the processes are so described as to show applications to more complex mixtures. Graphic methods of presentation are used wherever possible to avoid involved calculations; tables and curves are included. While the basis of constant molar heat of evaporation has been adopted with respect to most methods, due consideration is given also to diagramming on enthalpy concentration.

Seventy pages are devoted to the theory of distillation and rectification. Eighty-seven pages contain detailed treatises on apparatus, encompassing the simple pot or kettle still, the rectifying column, and continuous distilling equipment. For student or practicing engineer, these data are usefully informative. Processes, simple and complex, run all the way from finding the number of plates in a rectifying column, by way of separation of ideal ternary mixtures, the influence of direction of flow, rectifying plate design, rectification in packed columns, and heat-exchanges to molecular distillation. There are pictures and charts, equilibrium data for binary mixtures—sixty-three of them: aqueous, alkyl, aryl, acid, and others—long tables of specific heats and densities, and an extensive bibliography. Chemical engineering has a big use for this book.

MEETING NEEDS OF MANKIND BY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. By E. R. Weidlein. iv+44 pages. Pittsburgh: Mellon Institute.

This is the thirty-fifth annual report of the director to the board of trustees of Mellon Institute. It relates the experience and activities of that institution during the year ended February 28, 1948. In these days of mental, physical, and economic readjustments, knowledge of such things is indispensable.

Running through the table of contents, one finds and wonders at the variety of Mellon activities. There are scores of areas and ten times as many items—chemical storage, sulphur technology, synthetic lubricants, chemicals from corn, paper-mill wastes, novel insecticides, synthetic chemicals for medicine—these give an idea in the matter. Of course, this is not a handbook on the doing of the things of which it treats. It is a current history of what is being done. And that is knowledge which has an unappreciated breadth of usefulness in these days of unrestricted giving of information.

TESTS FOR TRUTH—Truth vs. Myths about Profit. By George H. Cless, jr. 27 pages. Cambridge, Mass.: Eddy-Rucker-Nickels Company. 25 cents.

The author of this pamphlet is described as an economic historian. He is dead set against price-control and vigorously contends that only by means of adequate profits can business keep up with the potentials and essentials of its future.

Mr. Cless sets up to be an arbiter in semantics. Very correctly does he declare that words have many meanings. It is his purpose to define with finality those which relate to profits. How many will accept his definitions and his supporting facts in preference to the financial reports in the daily press or the pleas of the disciples of risk capital is problematical. Even among those who agree with the comment that "important questions are answered in a clear and decisive fashion," there will not be unanimity of acceptance of the decisions. Much will depend on the analytical method applied to them.

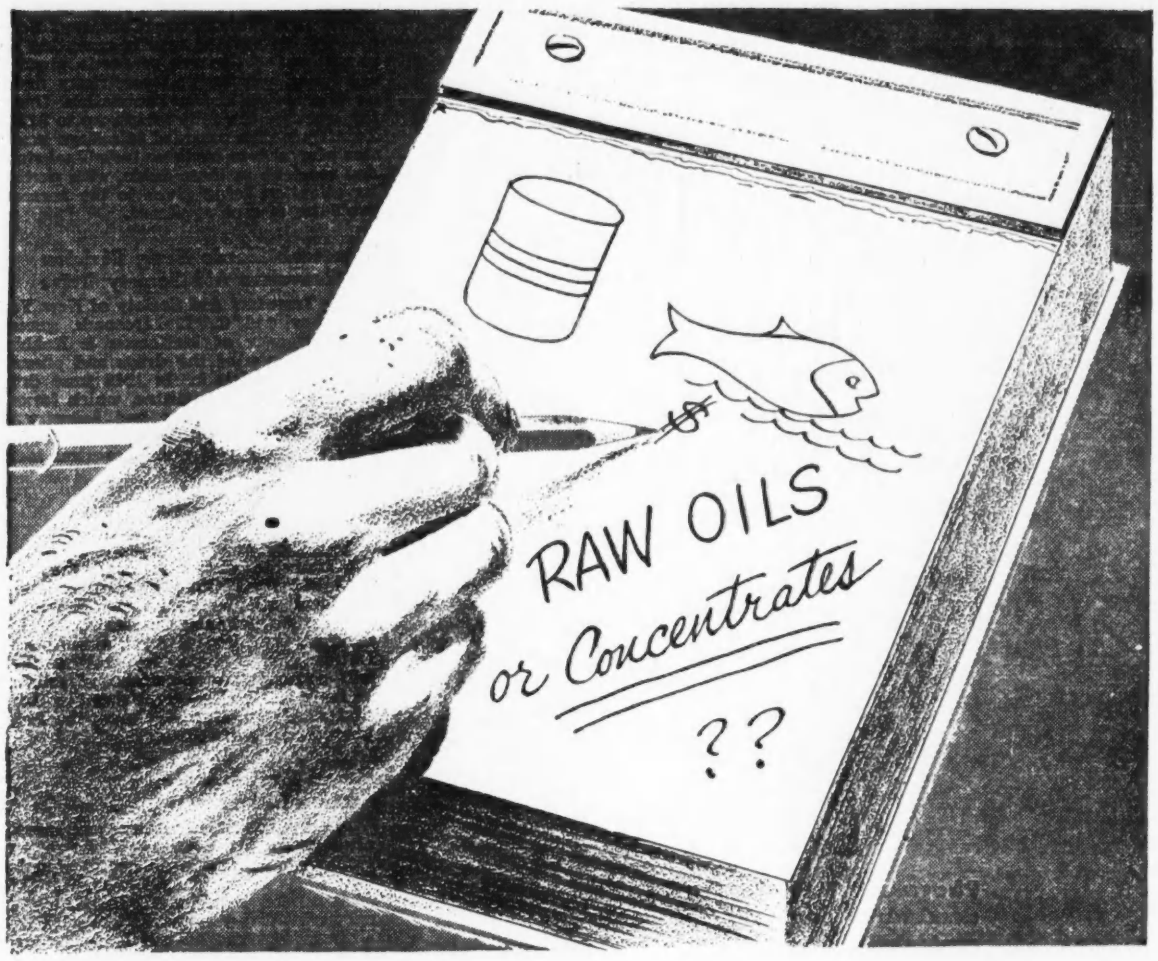
Trade Briefs

Fertilizers imported into Finland during the first quarter of this year were valued at 221,300,000 Finnmarks.

Pyrites production in Rumania during the first quarter of 1948 totaled 4,012 tons, compared with 12,363 tons in the year 1947.

Potash production in the British zone of Germany in the first six months of 1948 totaled 1,073,930 metric tons (128,994 tons K$_2$O).

Pyrethrum production in the Belgian Congo totaled 1,048 tons in 1947 and the 1948 output has been estimated at between 1,100 and 1,200 tons.



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Commerce Dept. Publishes Distribution Costs Survey

"How Manufacturers Reduce Their Distribution Costs," a 150-page study of the sales practices of a representative group of producers who have effectively reduced their marketing expenses and at the same time substantially increased their overall profits, was published recently by the Department of Commerce.

The new survey covers actual operating methods of forty-five different firms, ranging from small to very large in size, located in different parts of the country, and manufacturing and distributing a wide variety of products from packaged foods to electrical equipment. The information was obtained first-hand, through field surveys analyzing the actual techniques of cooperating companies. No firm names, however, are mentioned in the booklet, in accordance with the wishes of the companies surveyed. Copies may be obtained from field offices of the department or from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 35 cents each.

GE Accepting Applications For Research Fellowships

The General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., is currently accepting applications for research grants in physical chemistry, physics and electricity under its Charles A. Coffin Foundation. Under the terms of the fellowships, up to $1,500 annually will be awarded to college graduates who wish to continue individual study and research in these fields, with particular attention being given to the research problems of each applicant.

Lipscomb Heads Drug Division Of Travelers Aid Society Drive

The Travelers Aid Society of New York has appointed C. T. Lipscomb, general sales manager of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., chairman of the drugs and pharmaceuticals division in its 1948 fund drive. Mr. Lipscomb's committee, which forms a part of the commerce and industry division of the drive, will seek contributions from the drug and pharmaceutical industry.

Nyal Distribution System Streamlined

Nationwide distribution of the more than 300 Nyal Company pharmaceutical products will be under the supervision of eight district sales managers, Dr. H. A. Cheplin, president of Nyal, announced in Detroit. The eight regional managers will oversee the operations of salesmen in forty territories comprising the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and Puerto Rico.

Edwal Grants Lowe Leave of Absence

Announcement of a two-year leave of absence for Dr. Edmund W. Lowe, technical director of Edwal Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, was made by Dr. Walter Guthmann, head of Edwal. Dr. Lowe will spend his two-year sabbatical at Purdue University where he will hold a research fellowship in the school of chemical and metallurgical engineering.

Manhattan Chemicals Starts Commercial Antipyrine Output

Manhattan Chemicals, Inc., New York, has commenced commercial production of antipyrine USP from a process developed in its laboratories. Since starting laboratory work on the process in April of this year, the company has steadily increased its output until it is currently producing 12,000 pounds per month.

Lebanon Establishes Import Controls

The government of Lebanon has instituted a policy of control over importation of chemicals, medicinal preparations, surgical instruments and milk products intended for the nourishment of children which forbids the import of such products except on license issued by the Ministry of Health and Public Assistance.

Smith, Kline & French Names Ellenbogen to New Lab. Post

Philadelphia, Pa.—Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, Philadelphia, has announced the promotion of William C. Ellenbogen to head of its research analytical section. Mr. Ellenbogen has been associated with the firm as a research analytical chemist since 1947. His new responsibilities will include complete supervision of administrative and technical functions of the analytical section of the research laboratories.

Drackett Gets Agency

The Drackett Products Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed exclusive selling agent for "Charge Dog" candy by the Vita Candy & Baking Company, Northvale, N. J.

Trade Briefs

National Drug Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Murray Breese Associates, Inc., New York, to handle its pharmaceutical and retail drug advertising, effective January.

Pharmaceuticals and drugs will be exported from the Western zone of Germany to Uruguay in return for $12,000,000 worth of Uruguayan products, according to the terms of a proposed trade agreement recently drawn up.

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Bacitracin Now Available From Commercial Solvents

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has announced the commercial availability of bacitracin, a new antibiotic said to be outstanding in the treatment of many skin and local surgical infections. The new product is said to exert profound antibacterial action against many gram-positive pathogens, including the common streptococci and staphylococci, and also to be destructive for certain gram-negative organisms.

An outstanding advantage of bacitracin, according to its maker, is its comparative freedom from allergic reaction. An added feature, the company declares, is its effectiveness against many strains of pathogens resistant to penicillin. The product is administered topically to surface wounds and is injected by local infiltration into the base of pyogenic lesions.

Parenteral Solutions Hearing November 18

The revision committees of the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary will hold an open conference November 18 for the discussion of all official specifications relating to parenteral solutions. The meeting, starting at 9:30 a. m. will be held in the Washington hotel, Washington, D. C.

A general invitation has been extended to all persons interested in official specifications for parenteral solutions to attend the meeting. Those who have criticisms of any currently official specifications relating to any phase of parenteral solutions, including containers, solvents, pyrogens test, sterilization methods, individual monographs, etcetera, are requested to present their recommendations in writing to the chairman of the USP revision committee, Dr. E. Fullerton Cook, 4738 Kingsessing avenue, Philadelphia 43, Pa., not later than November 1.

Freer to Quit FTC

Robert E. Freer, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, plans to submit his resignation sometime during December in order to reenter private practice of law January 1, 1948. He so announced October 27. Mr. Freer was appointed to the commission as a Republican member by President Roosevelt in 1935. He was reappointed in 1938 and again in 1945. His present term runs to September, 1952.

Glandular Products Seized By FDA As Worthless

Notice was received in Washington last week of the seizure by the Buffalo office of the Federal Food and Drug Administration of shipments of two inert glandular products in interstate commerce for violation of the food, drug, and cosmetic act in the light of the new interpretation placed upon the law by FDA respecting such products.

The shipment consisted of vials of "extract orchic substance" and "extract of spleen" which FDA holds to be of no therapeutic value, and which therefore cannot be labeled with adequate directions for use as required by the law. The shipment was made by Bruce Laboratories, Inc., Trenton, N. J., and consigned to the Ziegler Pharmacal Company, Buffalo.

Officials in Washington said that they had not yet received complete details on the case but speculated that it might be the first test of the legality of the new ruling on inert glandular products. They had no information, however, that either the shipper or the consignee plans to go to court in the matter.

Distilleries Construction Regulations Simplified

A series of amendments to existing regulations relating to the establishment and operation of distilleries were issued October 28 by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The amendments are designed to simplify certain requirements relating to construction, and the preparation, filing, and approval of documents in connection with the establishment and operation of distilleries.

The bureau stated that it is not intended by the amendments to require distillers to file additional plats and plans, or to repaint pipelines or change equipment immediately, in cases where the existing documents, pipelines and equipment conform essentially to the regulations prior to the amendments.

P CHEMICALS

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CAMPHOR SYNTHETIC U.S.P.
POWDER

CHLOROFORM
U.S.P. & TECH.

CODLIVER OIL U.S.P.
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NEW
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V-C CHEMICALS
For Immediate Delivery
85% N. F. PHOSPHORIC ACID
Meets National Formulary requirements and surpasses U.S.P. and American Chemical Society specifications for a reagent grade. It is of highest quality . . . sparkling clear . . . free of impurities. Specific gravity is 1.69 and weight per gallon 14.1 pounds.
For use where highest Purity is desired
OTHER V-C CHEMICALS
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Write for V-C Chemicals Product Book
CONTAINERS
13 GALLON ICC CARBOYS
(180 LBS. NET)
6½ GALLON ICC CARBOYS
(95 LBS. NET)
5 GALLON ICC CARBOYS
(70 LBS. NET)
VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION
RICHMOND 5, VA.

Imports at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—250 bls, Consumers Import Corp, Steel Advocate, Hongkong
ANILIN COLORS—33 bbls, Geigy Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
2 dms, Penobscot Bay Trading Co, President Fillmore, Shanghai
ANISEED—25 bls, E Miltenberg, Inc, Mormacdale, Cabedello
177 bgs, M Golombeck Co, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
44 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
OIL—55 dms, Norda Essential Oils & Chemical Co, Rattler, Hongkong
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Rattler, Hongkong
5 dms, Orbis Products Co, Rattler, Hongkong
ANTIMONY ORE—150 cs, Metal Traders, Inc, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
400 bgs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Santa Cecilia, Arica
2,649 bgs, Mauricio Rothschild Co, Marna Dan
ARABIC GUM—250 bls, W M Allison & Co, Cape Mohican, Rotterdam
250 bls, E Meer Co, Cape Mohican, Rotterdam
350 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Longview Victory, Khorramsharr
ARGOLS—573 bgs, National City Bank, Monte Brasil, Lisbon
ASBESTOS FIBER—24 bgs, Metal Traders, Inc, Santa Cecilia, Arica
700 bgs, Phillip Carey Mfg Co, African Star, Lourenco Marques
9,650 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Marine Arrow, Lourenco Marques
BABASSU KERNELS—833 bgs, General Foods Corp, Mormacdale, Parnaiba
5,332 bgs, General Foods Corp, Mormacdale, Sao Luiz Maranhao
BAY OIL—2 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Alcoa Poraris, Roseau
2 dms, Polaks Fruital Works, Alcoa Poraris, Roseau
BEESWAX—16 bgs, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
28 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Agwiprincess, Tampico
35 bgs, Robinson Wagner Co, Agwiking, Puerto Plata
5 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf Co, Agwiking, Puerto Plata
90 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, President Fillmore, Alexandria
BELLADONNA LEAVES—8 bls, Superintendence Co, Radnik, Rijeka
BENZOIN GUM—53 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, President Fillmore, Singapore
BERYL ORE—500 bgs, J W Hampton & Co, Mormacdale, Cabedello
500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Mormacdale, Cabedello
1,000 bgs, J W Hampton & Co, Mormacdale, Fortaleza
BETANAPHTHOL—5 dms, Universal Transport Corp, Saginaw Victory, Antwerp
BONES, JUNK—730 bgs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Steel Advocate, Bangkok
711 bgs, International Packers Commercial Corp, Campero, Rosario
BUCHU LEAVES—10 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, African Star, Cape Town
CABRIUVA OIL—2 cs, Roure Dupont, Inc, Bowgran, Santos
CANARYSEED—455 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Elin Horn, Tekirdag
1,250 bgs, Bunge Corp, Elin Horn, Tekirdag
736 bgs, Elin Horn, Tekirdag
454 bgs, Hartz Mountain Co, Elin Horn, Tekirdag
227 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Elin Horn, Tekirdag
227 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Elin Horn, Tekirdag
227 bgs, F H Van Damm Co, Elin Horn, Tekirdag
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, I Grob Co, Cape Mohican, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Atlanta Trading Corp, Cape Mohican, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Zaloom Bros, Cape Mohican, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Greenwich Seed Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
250 bgs, R J Spitz Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Interport Commercial Corp, Westerdam, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Mormacdale, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Co, Mormacdale, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Chase National Bank, Mormacdale, Fortaleza
750 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Mormacdale, Fortaleza
77 bgs Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacdale, Fortaleza
278 bgs, C H Barnett Co, Mormacdale, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Mormacdale, Fortaleza
286 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mormacdale, Fortaleza
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, E Lang & Co, Campero, Buenos Aires
240 bgs, American Key Products Co, Mormacswan, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT OIL—52 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, President Fillmore, Cochin
CASSIA—200 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Trein Maersk, Hongkong
600 bls, Arthur G Dunn Co, Trein Maersk, Hongkong
100 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Trein Maersk, Hongkong
30 bgs, Westerdam, Rotterdam
102 bls, President Fillmore, Singapore
336 bgs, Mutal Spice Co, Rattler, Hongkong
60 bls, B H Old Co, Rattler, Hongkong
400 bls, W M Allison & Co, Rattler, Hongkong
20 bgs, J Berlage Co, Rattler, Hongkong
CASTORBEANS—1,075 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Sao Domingos, Santos
850 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Sao Domingos, Salvador
1,700 bgs, National City Bank, Loide Sao Domingos, Salvador
2,210 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Loide Sao Domingos, Salvador
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacdale, Recife
5,086 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacdale, Cabedello
1,693 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacdale, Natel
3,120 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacdale, Fortaleza
624 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Mormacdale, Fortaleza
981 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Irish Splice, Port Au Prince
10,167 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Campero, Recife
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacswan, Bahia
9,599 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacswan, Santos
2,050 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Mormacswan, Santos
691 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Marna Dan, Bahia
CASTOR OIL—126 dms, Murray Oil Products Co, Mormacswan Fortaleza
CETYL ALCOHOL—10 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, American Flyer, London
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—30 cs, Superintendence Co, Radnik, Rijeka
CHROME ORE—3,462,155 lbs, Frank Samuels Co, Marine Arrow, Lourenco Marques
2,954,575 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Marine Arrow, Lourenco Marques
481 tons, Frank Samuels Co, African Star, Lourenco Marques
CINNAMON QUILLS—150 bls, Volkart Bros, President Fillmore, Galle
150 bls, President Fillmore, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—55 dms, Geo Uhe & Co, Steel Advocate, Tandjong Priok
10 dms, Catz American Seed Co, Steel Advocate, Tandjong Priok
28 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, President Fillmore, Singapore
10 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor, President Fillmore, Singapore
23 dms, Volkart Bros, President Fillmore, Singapore
COPAIBA BALSAM—30 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mormacdale, Manaus
6 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Mormacdale, Manaus
6 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mormacdale, Manaus
15 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mormacdale, Belem Para
COPAL GUM—466 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Trein Maersk, Manila
11 bgs, Colonial Importing-Exporting Co, Tarn, Takordi
CYANIDE PRECIPITATE—10 cs, Irvington Smelting & Refining Works, Santa Cecilia, Puna
9 cs, American Metal Co, Santa Cecilia, Puna
DAMMAR GUM—448 bgs, O G Innes Corp, President Fillmore, Singapore
242 bgs, S Winterbourne Corp, President Fillmore, Singapore
DERRIS ROOT—35 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Rattler, Cebu
DRAGON'S BLOOD—15 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, President Fillmore, Singapore
DRY COLORS—1 cs, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Saginaw Victory, Antwerp
DYESTUFFS—1 cs, C E Turton Co, Saginaw Victory, Antwerp
FIRECRACKERS—1,938 cs, R E Apelt Co, Trein Maersk, Hongkong
FLEASEED—133 bgs, The Meer Corp, President Fillmore, Bombay
HUSKS—112 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, President Fillmore, Bombay
423 bgs, Chase National Bank, President Fillmore, Bombay
127 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
2,491 bbls, California Oil Co, Fort Clatsop, Aruba
103,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
GERANIUM OIL—2 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
GLUESTOCK—717 bdls, H Remis Co, Agwiprincess, Tampico
IRON OXIDE—1,100 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Exceller, Malaga
736 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Exceller, Malaga
KARAYA GUM—14 bgs, Biddle Sawyer & Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
266 bgs, National City Bank, President Fillmore, Bombay
133 bgs, E Meer Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
200 bgs, W M Allison & Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
184 bgs, Dodwell & Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
LAVENDER OIL—2 dms, Bush Aromatics Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
LEMON OIL—2 dms, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Irish Splice, Port Au Prince
10 dms, Trubeck Labs, Inc, President Fillmore, Cochin
LIME OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Agwiking, Puerto Plata
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, President Fillmore, Marseilles
31 cs, Yardley & Co, American Flyer, London
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Cape Mohican, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, President Fillmore, Genoa
250 bgs, Brown Bros-Harrimann Co, President Fillmore, Genoa
MEDICINAL HERBS—60 bls, Saginaw Victory, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Trein Maersk, Hongkong
98 bgs, S B Penick & Co, President Fillmore, Genoa
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—200 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Inc, Loide Sao Domingos, Santos
10 cs, Packing Products Corp, Alabaman, Kobe
50 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Trein Maersk, Yokohama
5 cs, Chemo Puro Manufacturing Co, President Fillmore, Shanghai
50 cs, Norda Essential Oils & Chemical Co, Rattler, Shanghai
25 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Rattler, Shanghai
MICA—60 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Mormacswan, Rio de Janeiro
24 cs, Vilco Co, Bowgran, Buenos Aires
95 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, Bowgran, Rio de Janeiro
MUCUGE GUM—226 bgs, L A Dreyfus Co, Mormacswan, Bahia
NEROLI OIL—1 cs, Shampon Co, Irish Splice, Port Au Prince
OITICICA OIL—200 dms, Brown Oil & Chemical Corp, Mormacdale, Fortaleza
125 dms, Murray Oil Products Co, Mormacdale, Fortaleza
450 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Mormacswan, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Exceller, Malaga
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Exceller, Malaga
35 dms, National City Bank, Exceller, Malaga
50 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Exceller, Malaga
30 dms, Irving Trust Co, Exceller, Malaga
200 dms, Irving Trust Co, Exceller, Seville
25 dms, Compania Exportadora Espanola, Exceller, Seville
30 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Exceller, Seville
80 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Exceller, Seville
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Exceller, Seville
325 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Exceller, Seville
75 dms, Antonio Corrao Corp, Exceller, Seville
8 dms, J Henry Schroder Banking Corp, Exceller, Seville
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Agwiking, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—58 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Mormacswan, Bahia
PALM OIL—1,166 tons, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Tarn, Matadi
PAPAYA LEAVES—18 bgs, Agwiprincess, Tampico
PAPRIKA—730 bgs, Cristobal Lepes, Exceller, Alicante
672 bgs, J. Weinstein Co, Exceller, Alicante
375 bgs, A A Sayia & Co, Exceller, Alicante
50 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Exceller, Alicante
50 bgs, Exceller, Alicante
PAPRIKA—350 bgs, Victory M Calderon Co, Exceller, Lisbon
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Exceller, Lisbon
50 bgs, Archibald & Kendall Co, Exceller, Lisbon
50 bgs, Morris J Golombeck Co, Exceller, Lisbon
50 bgs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Exceller, Lisbon
PEPPER, BLACK—168 bgs, Lespi Trading Co, Saginaw Victory, Rotterdam
106 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Saginaw Victory, Rotterdam
176 bgs, Saginaw Victory, Rotterdam
64 bgs, M Golodetz & Co, Steel Advocate, Bangkok
90 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
133 bgs, Irving Trust Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
534 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
267 bgs, M Golodetz Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
267 bgs, East India Trading Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, President Fillmore, Bombay
52 bgs, American Flyer, London
RED—300 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Marna Dan, Valparaiso
100 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Marna Dan, Valparaiso
100 bgs, W Allison & Co, Marna Dan, Valparaiso
50 bgs, Hudson Tea & Spice Co, Marna Dan, Valparaiso
50 bgs, Norwalk Mills Co, Marna Dan, Valparaiso
50 bgs, Pepper Products Co, Marna Dan, Valparaiso
PEPPERMINT OIL—1 cs, H M Cang Co, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
PETITGRAIN OIL—30 cs, George Lueders & Co, Campero, Buenos Aires
PETROLENM, CRUDE—110,074 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Saguaro, Fahaheel
62,463 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Irvingtondale, Amuay
124,467 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—2 dms, Magnus, Maybee & Reynard Inc, Irish Splice, Kingston
3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Irish Splice, Kingston
2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Irish Splice, Kingston
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Saginaw Victory, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Elin Horn, Istanbul
334 bgs, Tunley Co, Elin Horn, Istanbul
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE — 110 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Stockholm, Gothenburg
PERCHLORATE—28 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Marna Dan, Antofagasta
PYROTECHNICS—32 cs, Import & Export Industries, Rattler, Hongkong
QUASSIA CHIPS—370 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Irish Splice, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Campero, Buenos Aires
2,180 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Campero, Buenos Aires
2,14 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Campero, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—150 flasks, Chase National Bank, Loide, Sao Domingos, Santos
300 flasks, Guaranty Trust Co, Radnik, Rijeka
ROSEMARY LEAVES—166 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Exceller, Seville
SAGE LEAVES—328 bls, Superintendence Co, Radnik, Rijeka
OIL—6 bbls, Superintendence Co, Radnik, Rijeka
SCHEELITE ORE—600 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
SAGO FLOUR—1,102 bgs, National Starch Co, President Fillmore, Singapore
SEEDLAC—135 bgs, Montrose Corp, Alabaman, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES — 150 bls, President Fillmore, Colombo
SESAME SEED—255 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Steel Advocate, Bangkok
SOAP BARK—122 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Maipo, San Antonio
SODIUM Hydroxide—100 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Stockholm, Gothenburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,200 bgs, Corn Products Refiners Co, Agwidawn, Puerto Plata
334 bgs, Merchandise Trading Corp, Mormacdale, Parnaiba
1,500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mormacdale, Parnaiba
500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Mormacdale, Parnaiba
TEA WASTE—840 bgs, Maywood Chemical Co, President Fillmore, Colombo
2,235 bgs, Citro Chemical Co of America, Rattler, Keelung
TEASEED OIL—49 dms, W H Grace & Co, Rattler, Shanghai
49 dms, G Degan Co, Rattler, Shanghai
THIOUREA — 6 bgs, Universal Transport Corp, Saginaw Victory, Antwerp
TONKA BEANS—38 cks, W Kennedy Co, Port of Spain
TRAGACANTH GUM—318 cs, M N Hakkak & Co, Longview Victory, Khorramsharr
503 cs, The Meer Corp, Longview Victory, Khorramsharr
20 cs, Davau Aboudi, Longview Victory, Khorramshaar
7 cs, Longview Victory, Khorramshaar
TUNG OIL—450 tons, Werner G Smith Co, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
123 tons, National City Bank, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
300 tons, Bunge Corp, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
300 tons, Arnhold & Co, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
200 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Trein Maersk, Shanghai
252 tons, Vongher Low China Co, Rattler, Shanghai
670 tons, Werner G Smith Co, Rattler, Shanghai
200 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Rattler, Shanghai
299 tons, China Mutual Trading Co, Rattler, Shanghai
TUNGSTEN ORE—100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Mormacswan, Rio de Janeiro
VETIVERT OIL—1 cs Dodge & Olcott Inc, Irish Splice, Port Au Prince
2 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, President Fillmore, Marseille
WATTLE BARK—4,479 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Marine Arrow, Durban
WHALE SPERM OIL—6,506.04 tons, Smidar, Inc, Anglo Norie, At Sea
WHITING—1,000 bgs, Chas B Chrystal Co, Saginaw Victory, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—465 bgs, Alabaman, Bangkok
YLANG YLANG OIL—3 dms, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, President Fillmore, Marseille

Baltimore

CHROME ORE—1,708,390 lbs, Associated Metal & Minerals Corp, Hellenic Beach, Bandirma
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,727 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Campero, Buenos Aires

Boston

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,600 bgs, Johns Mansville Co, African Star, Lourenco, Marques
CASEIN—850 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Campero, Buenos Aires
MICA—500 bgs, F D Pitts Co, African Star, Lourenco, Marques
OLIVE OIL—75 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Saginaw Victory, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,760 bgs, International Products Corp, Campero, Buenos Aires
WATTLE EXTRACT—845 bgs, Bank of New York, African Star, Durban

Norfolk

SODIUM NITRATE—3,000 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Maipo, Tocopilla

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,025 bgs, Keasby & Mattison Co, African Star, Lourenco, Marques
1,000 bgs, Whret Magnesia Co, African Star, Lourenco Marques
BONE MEAL—796 bgs, Baugh & Sons, Bunker Hill, Buenos Aires
CANARYSEED—227 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Elin Horn, Tekirdage
231 bgs, Elin Horn, Tekirdage
455 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Elin Horn, Tekirdage
791 bgs, Gyda, Casablanca
500 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Gyda, Casablanca
CELERY SEED—160 bgs, R T French Co, Exemplar, Marseille
CHINA CLAY—2,765 tons, English China Clays Corp, Cnosa, Fowery
2,820 tons, Paper Makers Importing Corp, Cnosa, Fowery
3,443 tons, Moore & Munger, Inc, Cnosa, Fowery
829 tons, The John W Higman & Co, Cnosa, Fowery
CHROME ORE—1,238 tons, Frank Samuels Corp, African Star, Lourenco, Marques
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,854 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
LEAD—250,000 lbs, Brandes Goldschmidt & Co, Cape Mohican, Antwerp
41,637 lbs, C Tennants & Co, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
14,966 lbs, Bers & Corp, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp
LIVER MEAL—555 bgs, Woodward & McDickerson, Olga "S", Buenos Aires
MANGANESE ORE—7,200 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Fredric Remington, Poti
PEROXIDE ORE—2,500 tons, Amtorg Trading Corp, for E J Lavino, Fredric Remington, Poti
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—94,376 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Corp, Mosli, Coevenas
105,564 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulf Victory, Las Peidras
146,155 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpride, Puerto La Cruz
93,376 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Britamer, Curacao
114,417 bbls, Cooperative Refineries, Montebello Hills, Fahaheel
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner & Co, Jefferson City Victory, Antwerp

San Francisco

GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,889 tons, Standard Gypsum Co of California, Permanente Silverbow, San Marcos

Fertilizer Exports, Imports Increased During 1947-1948

United States imports and exports of fertilizer materials during the 1947-1948 fertilizer year, as compared with the 1946-1947 year, have been reported by the bureau of the census of the Department of Commerce. The statistics, in short tons, are as follows:—

Imports

	July-June 1947-1948	July-June 1946-1947
Nitrogenous—		
Ammonium sulphate	99,447	99,484
nitrate and mixtures	113,552	*
Sodium nitrate	680,514	474,038
Calcium cyanamide	138,853	160,725
Other nitrogenous materials	48,267	107,416
Total nitrogenous	1,080,633	841,685
Phosphatic—		
Crude phosphate inc. apatite	49,935	55,060
Superphosphates	7,923	3,180
Other phosphatic	8	958
Total phosphatic	57,866	59,198
Potassic—		
Potassium chloride	42,229	28,502
Other potassic	10,031	.....
Total potassic	52,260	28,502
Miscellaneous and mixtures—		
Ammonium phosphates	108,712	91,132
Guano and manures	1,100	10,577
Peat moss	55,695	47,582
Mixed fertilizers	37,695	38,927
Other materials	8,214	7,138
Total miscellaneous	211,416	195,356
Total imports	1,402,175	1,124,741

Exports

Nitrogenous—		
Ammonium sulphate	122,180	42,997
Sodium nitrate	24,200	17,428
Other chem. nitrog. materials	716,569	†324,415
Organics	7,681	9,324
Total nitrogenous	870,630	394,164
Phosphatic—		
Florida land pebble	590,393	436,292
hard rock	127,100	106,870
Other phosphate rock	925,503	805,825
Normal superphosphate	232,813	190,629
Concentrated superphosphate	24,765	56,535
Other phosphatic	2,090	974
Total phosphatic	1,902,664	1,597,125
Potassic—		
Potassium chloride	79,852	82,960
Other potassic	17,199	18,695
Total potassic	97,051	101,655
Miscellaneous and mixtures—		
Nitrogenous phosphatic types	43,838	37,368
Other mixtures	36,181	21,691
Total miscellaneous	80,019	59,059
Total exports	2,850,364	2,152,003

* Included with other nitrogenous materials.
† Shipments under Army Civilian Supply Program included only since Jan. 1, 1947.

ECA Funds Loaned To Three Countries

Loan agreements of $60,000,000 with Ireland, $25,000,000 with Denmark and $10,000,000 with Sweden have been signed by the Economic Cooperation Administration. The loans will have a thirty-five year maturity and payments on the principal will be made semi-annually, beginning in 1956.

The funds are to be used by the three countries primarily to finance the purchase of raw materials and various kinds of equipment needed for economic recovery.

Minerals Export Taxes Revised by Mexican Govt.

The government of Mexico has modified its export tax system on metals to release zinc ore from all but the 15 percent ad valorem duty and to exempt all but copper, lead, antimony and high-grade manganese ores from the previous tax. The export tax on the four exceptions was reduced to the following levels:—copper, 1.75 percent ad valorem; lead, 1.90 percent ad valorem; antimony, 3 percent ad valorem, and high-grade manganese, 5 percent ad valorem.

Research Corp. Awards Grants

Two research grants from the Research Corporation of New York to Illinois Institute of Technology have been announced by Dr. Henry T. Heald, president. Dr. Samuel Siegel, assistant professor of chemistry, was granted $4,000 for his research on steriochemistry of displacement reaction, and Dr. August J. Durelli, research engineer of Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Tech. was granted $2,500 for his research on brittle material method of experimental stress analysis.

Magnus Named Chairman Of Red Cross Drive Group

Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, has accepted the chairmanship of the New York chapter sponsors committee for the 1949 Red Cross fund drive. Mr. Magnus will be responsible for the formation of a committee to stimulate early support of the appeal in Manhattan and the Bronx.

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 4

Union of South Africa; $1,580,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers from Chile, $1,520,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers from Canada; $720,000 for shark liver oil from Chile; $60,000 for copra from the Philippines, and $12,000 for crude oil and petroleum from Saudi Arabia.

To Greece — $1,400,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, $85,000 for nonmetallic minerals, and $1,071,335 for medical and pharamaceutical preparations, all from the United States.

To Italy—$695,000 for naval stores, $111,500 for lubricants, $340,000 for streptomycin, $54,000 for insecticides, $11,000 for polyvinyl chloride, $12,320,000 for iron powder, $19,500 for asphalt and $133,799 for nonmetallic minerals, all from the United States.

To Netherlands—$137,621 for nitrogenous fertilizers and $231,000 for linssed oil from the United States; $806,000 for nitrogenous fertilizer from Chile; $122,800 for castor oil and $46,500 for castor seed from Brazil.

To Netherlands East Indies—$30,881 for gum rosin from the United States.

To United Kingdom—$61,600 for pine oil (white water grade), $84,000 for gum turpentine, and $110,500 for rosin from the United States, and $2,500,000 for blackstrap molasses from Cuba.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The downward movement in prices on cedarleaf, clove, eucalyptus, and geranium oils brought a 3.1 points drop in the general index, setting it at 101.0 as compared with 145.5 in effect a year ago. In addition to these influential articles were declines in star anise, rectified birchtar, cedarwood, Canadian fir, garlic, spike lavender, and petitgrain oils, movements that revealed the still downward trend of the market. On the side of rising prices, only Italian oil was disclosed.

Competition appeared to be the *bete noire* of the market. Price stability was kept a condition but hoped for because of the incisiveness of competition between dealers and while in some instances the lowering of prices was in response to a more favorable replacement position, in others the drop in quotations seemed to be without regard for anything except local conditions and the naming of prices likely to get pending orders in certain commodities the sale of which had not been too brisk for some time past.

International conditions in many instances worked to the advantage of local importers. The critical need for dollar exchange has required foreign merchandize to be made available here at prices dealers could or would pay. Foreign exchange vagaries have also been useful to the importation of some foreign merchandise. There are foreign exchange black markets abroad, just as there are the black markets in the necessities of life, and the price at which exchanges may be bought in dollars differ often from the "official" rates of exchange for dollars.

Much of the raw material requirement for the production of holiday goods has been covered and some lessening of the movement to cosmetic and perfume manufacturers is to be expected as the holidays draw nearer. Manufacturers of such entities are very busy packaging their products for that seasonal trade and the flow of such finished goods is kept steady by the excellence of raw material stocks.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Mandarin oil, Italian, 20c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, Chinese, 1c. per lb.
Birchtar oil, rectified, 25c. per lb.
Cedarleaf oil, 10c. per lb.
Cedarwood oil, 1c. per lb.
Clove oil, from Madagascar buds, 4c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 80-90 percent, 3c. per lb.
70-80 percent, 2c. per lb.
Fir oil, Canadian, 22c. per lb.
Garlic oil, 25c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, $1 per lb.
Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Lavender oil, spike, pure, 30c. per lb.
technical, 40c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, Paraguay, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
101.0	104.1	111.9	147.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—A quiet but very steady market was reported in this material last week. While the total of business was conservative in size, it was built from a substantial number of smaller orders that seemed to be readily supplied from sufficient spot stocks. Prices were well maintained here and abroad.

Anise—Chinese star anise oil was a penny lower in one quarter, where the market was said to be 74c. per pound. Most sellers were unwilling to break a minimum of 75c., and as much as 95c. was being asked in some quarters. Demand was moderate and supply was adequate to cope with any reasonable gain in demand.

Apricot Kernel—The undertone of the market proved to be very firm, and sellers were not disposed to compete for more business in terms of price concessions from a market generally quoted on the basis of 48c. to 56c. per pound, according to seller.

Bay—Activity was about normal in this material. Buyers bought close to actual requirements, but orders arrived steadily in a volume acting to the full support of prices that also showed strength based on the current shipment quotations at the origins.

Bergamot—Trading was not brisk when it came to the purchase of substantial quantities of this material, but it was better than fair in terms of the buying of relatively small lots. Prices had firm characteristics that in part reflected the well-maintained quotations reaching this market from Italian sources.

Birchtar—Rectified material was not being offered generally in this market, but some lots were available and the minimum quotation was down to the basis of $4 per pound, a drop of 25c. per pound. Crude remained at 95c. to $1.75, as to seller.

Cajeput—This article has not appeared substantially in local transactions for some time past; transactions have covered immediate requirements in the main. However, the steady characteristic of prices was replated to the absence of weakness at primary market points. Local stocks were not unduly large in any quarter.

Calamus—Just sufficient oil was available to warrant quoting the material on the basis of $20 to $28 per pound, according to seller. Little interest has been shown in the item for some time past, activity being along jobbing lines when present at all. Replacement costs were mainly steady.

Caraway—The reasonably steady price position of raw material in foreign parts has tended to hold shipment prices on oil to a well-maintained position. This situation has been reflected locally in the form of complete maintenance of quotations under light call.

Cardamom—The raw material cost has been relatively strong in primary markets, where higher quotations have been forthcoming of late. Oil on spot was steady to firm under a quiet but fair-sized request from consuming sources. Stocks were of fair size.

Cassia—The undertone of the market was relatively steady. Replacement costs have not shifted further in favor of buyers for import, and that has acted to material support of the local market, where spot demand was reported to be moderate in size last week.

Cinnamon—Movement gave considerable support to sellers' price views, and the market as a whole was steady to firm in the absence of much competition. Price competition was held in check by the fact that replacement values have not developed weakness of late. Stocks on spot were of substantial dimensions.

Clove—After a period of considerable price stability in part caused by the steady character of consumption and the absence of adverse developments in the primary market. Spot prices on oil made from

Essential Oils Imports for January-June

A report on total imports of essential oils into the United States during the first six months of this year, as well as for June, has been released by the Department of Commerce. Import figures, in pounds, for the various oils were as follows:—

	June	Jan.-June
Almond, bitter	221	716
Anise	12,600	26,140
Bergamot	4,424	110,017
Bois de rose or lignaloe	6,437	85,057
Cajeput	4,000	7,420
Camphor oil (natural)	55,793	120,121
Camphor oil (spec. grav. 1.07)	24,750	92,350
Cananga or ylang-ylang	4,293	16,428
Caraway	441	2,061
Cassia	4,040	61,580
Cedarleaf	....	1,905
Cinnamon leaf	3,016	20,618
Cinnamon, n.s.p.f.	200	200
Citronella	104,740	674,590
Clove	4,183	90,074
Coramint	2,272	2,769
Eucalyptus	23,968	367,093
Fennel	....	1,102
Geranium	3,948	18,605
Guaiac wood	....	8,103
Ho oil	....	616
Juniper	....	2,260
Lavender	19,653	152,799
Lavender, spike	....	53,591
Lemon	38,418	168,223
Lemon, terpeneless	336	337
Lemongrass	42,979	203,489
Lime	14,248	65,091
Orange	29,820	87,657
Orange, terpeneless	....	16
Orange flower or neroli	159	203
Origanum	....	306
Orris	23	23
Palmarosa	1,033	1,353
Patchouli	345	11,351
Peppermint	....	3
Petitgrain	14,131	214,930
Pine needle	4,541	6,344
Rose or otto of rose*	75	612
Rosemary	6,266	21,762
Sandalwood	2,398	7,893
Thyme	....	11,200
Vetiver	823	13,508
All other oils	26,883	365,083
Total	462,858	3,339,600

* Converted from ounces to pounds.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Madagascar spice were reduced in one quarter to $1.16 per pound; the range was upwards of $1.30, as to seller.

Cedarleaf—Competition was more active locally, and one dealer made the lower, minimum price of $2 per pound by the close of last week. The range was to $2.85, as to dealer. Demand was light.

Cedarwood—Minimum quotations were a penny lower at the close of last week, drums standing at 44c. to 85c. per pound and canned oil being held for 50c. to 95c., both according to seller and quantity.

Coriander—Some reports have made some varieties of raw material higher and others slightly lower, but the net change was probably insufficient to affect production costs of oil. Locally oil was in routine demand and movement was normal.

Costus—Not all dealers held stocks of this article, and firm spot offerings were not available under the minimum quotation of $40 per pound. The supply met demand with little difficulty.

Dillweed—The market has not settled into a steady price pattern though the available supply has developed along favorable lines. The minimum of spot quotations was $7.25 per pound but the minimum in at least one quarter was $7.75 where a firm market was maintained. Some quarters lacked supplies and nominal quotes as high as $9 were noted.

Eucalyptus—The well stocked condition of the spot market was suggested by the local competition that established the lower minimum quotation of 82c. per pound on 80-90 percent oil, and 69c. on 70-80 percent. The former ranged as high as $1.45 and the latter as high as $1.30, varying between the extremes according to supplier. The call for prompt deliveries was fair.

Fir—One spot dealer offered Canadian oil as low as $1.98 per pound last week but few following the movement down and a range to $2.35 as a maximum price continued in effect. Fair stocks were in hance in local quarters but the distribution was not broad.

Garlic—Some have taken a more competitive position on the market and in such quarters the minimum quotation was reduced to $9 per pound. The range as to quantity was $9.25.

Geranium—Somewhat more favorable replacement quotations have led to lowering of spot quotations in some directions. At the close of last week, Algerian oil ranged $10 to $21 per pound as to seller and quality, and Bourbon stood at $7.75 to $15. Some of this oil was material bought when the primary markets were much higher than they are today.

Ginger—The reasonably steady replacement price on all varieties of raw material have tended toward completing stabilization of oil prices on spot. Demand was routine but held at levels closely approximating normal transactions.

Laurel—Quarters recently indicating a nominal market for this material came through with a firm price of $12.25 per pound. Other quarters held oil in hand at a minimum of $9.75.

Lavender—Spike oil was down to $1.10 to $2.25 per pound for pure and $1 to $2.78 for technical material. Technical almost always sells lower than pure and the odd situation of the maximum of quotations being $2.25 for pure and $2.78 for technical is accounted for solely by the difference in individual quotes. Flower oil developed nothing new and held very steady last week.

Lemon—The market was very steady, ranging $2.55 to $2.95 for California oil according to differences in sellers' views. The tendency of some producers seemed to be to seek price stability at current levels and success appeared to turn on future demand.

Lemongrass—The moderate price advance noted in the previous trading period was generally well maintained and firmer undertones thereby created ruled throughout the spot market. Fair but not expanding consumer interest was disclosed, also a support locally.

Mandarin—The minimum price on the spot raised quotes on Italian oil to the basis of $9.20 per pound last week. As to seller, the range was to $12. Trading was quiet and for immediate needs.

Orange—No further shifting of spot quotations came last week. More stability seemed to exist locally and there was some disposition toward the view that primary market costs would check the recently downward movement arising from competition between sellers. The most substantial production in California is seeking stabilization of its market at $1.95, according to recently received information; at least, no disposition to meet the minimum quote of $2.55 was disclosed and the supply available at that limit are not inexhaustible.

Palmarosa—This article was reasonably steady on spot. Primary market prices have not shifted sufficiently to bring fluctuation in local quotations regardless of the fact that moderate demand has at times tended to breach stability by the development of occasional competition between suppliers.

Pennyroyal — The price of imported merchandise weakened no further following the reduction reports in the previous week. Replacement cost tended to bring a return of reasonable stability.

Peppermint—The market appeared to have settled into something resembling stability based on what was paid for new crop this year and the currently fair flow of routine orders to spot dealers. The future of prices might appear to hinge in some measure on the amount of export business that may be done with England during the months ahead. Britain is not too liberal with the granting of import licenses on peppermint and the article is also retained under export control in that country.

Petitgrain—Paraguayan oil was reduced to a minimum of $2.85 per pound last week at which limit considerable selling to consumers was said to have taken place under fairly competitive conditions.

Pimento—The fact that the origin shifts prices narrowly and not often so far as raw material is concerned tends to hold the local oil market on both varieties in well stabilized position. A fair sized but hardly expanding consumption was said to prevail.

Rosemary—The market weakened no further and at the end of last week seemed to be generally more steady and less competitive.

Sage—Replacement costs tended to check the recently downward movement of spot quotations, and a steadier undertone governed all of last week. Trading was about level with the fair volume in recent weeks, and a reasonable reserve was in hand.

Spearmint—Though lack in further price change, this oil was still unsettled by the element of rather substantial competition between local suppliers—though not all dealers were within the competition circles, standing aloof while awaiting for the somewhat roiled market to settle.

Ylang Ylang—Most sellers declared for a fairly stable market, but a tendency to

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shade prices more substantially than is normal for this item was not absent from the spot. Holders of top quality oils were entirely aloof from price unsettlement.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone—The market was rather quiet last week, but developed no unsettlement in prices since consumers took goods about as needed, and their requirement was about normal.

Ambergris—What was said to have been one of the largest pieces of this material ever to have been received by a local dealer was delivered to him by armored car some thirty-five years ago. It brought $35,000 to the officers and men of the whaling ship that found the more than 200 pound piece. The market today is $1.32 to $1.96 per pound of 16 ounces.

Anethol—Steady demand has held prices steady, and last week was no exception to that general rule prevailing for some time past.

Benzyl Compounds—Most of the compounds were steady. Production costs were said to have become reasonably stable, and available raw material accounted for the better than fair spot stocks of finished products. Prices lacked quotable change.

Benzaldehyde—Substantial movement for technical purposes kept the market rather lively. Also, the N. F. quality was in very steady request, and all prices showed stability.

Citral—More interest was disclosed and sales mounted within conservative limits, giving added support to all prices.

Aromatic Chemicals Imports: January-June

A report on total imports of aromatic chemicals into the United States during the first six months of this year, as well as for the month of June, has been released by the Department of Commerce. Import figures, in pounds, are as follows:—

	June	Jan.-June
Enfleurage greases	....	794
Floral essences and concretes	304	1,547
Ambergris	....	93
Anethol, citral, heliotropin (except from coal tar), ionone, and rhodinol	100	210
Geraniol	....	110
Castoreum*	....	3
Civet*	....	389
Musk, in grain or pods	33	393
Safrol	2,204	2,206
Hydroxycitronellal	....	107
All natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic chemicals, n.s.p.f	34	2,404
All mixtures containing essential oils, natural or synthetic odoriferous aromatic substances	3,246	15,996
Total	5,988	24,137

* Converted from ounces to pounds.

Felton Chemical Marks Twenty-Fifth Birthday

The Felton Chemical Company, aromatic and flavoring chemicals manufacturer, Brooklyn, N. Y., is currently celebrating its twenty-fifth year of business. The organization was founded in a small building on Taafe place, Brooklyn, by Dr. Joseph Felton, who is currently president of the company.

The growth of the company through the past quarter century has been culminated with a five-year expansion program, which was completed several years ago with the simultaneous occupation of new buildings at 599 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, and Los Angeles, Calif. In addition, the organization maintains offices and stocks in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Toronto and a factory in Montreal. Current officers, in addition to Dr. Felton, are:—vice-president, Louis Gampert, and secretary and treasurer, Sophie Felton.

Kohnstamm Affiliate Firm Now Operating in Mexico

V. & E. Kohnstamm, Inc., flavor and extract producer, New York, announces initial operation of a Mexican affiliate producing and distributing essential oils and flavors for the carbonated beverage field. The new unit is headed by R. A. Lemond, formerly purchasing agent for the New York firm.

British Cosmetic Chemists Form Society Section

The British section of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists held its inaugural meeting recently in London, with F. V. Wells presiding. The section established a temporary address and appointed membership selection and arrangements committees.

Dr. Walter A. Taylor, president of the society, read an address prepared by Dr. J. Killian and Dr. Trinita Rivera, entitled "Experimental Studies of the Transcutaneous Absorption of Vitamin A." The second speaker was Frank Atkins, who discussed "The Analysis of Face Powders."

Aroscent Adds Three To Sales Dept. Staff

Aroscent, Inc., New York, aromatic raw materials manufacturing subsidiary of Davis & Lawrence Company, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., has added Harry W. Struhs, James J. Curley and Julian M. Laub to its sales staff. Mr. Struhs was formerly associated with the Procter & Gamble Company for twenty-five years, and was previously with the Quaker Oats Company. Mr. Curley was formerly associated with Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.

George Lueders & Co. Buys Montreal Building

George Lueders & Co. of Canada, affiliate of George Lueders & Co., essential oils, flavoring and perfume materials, New York, has acquired a four-story building at 355 Place Royale, Montreal. Additional laboratory equipment and increased warehouse accommodations have been provided in the new building.

Trade Briefs

Essential Oils exports through the Marseille, France, consular district to the United States during May, 1948, included clove leaf oil valued at $4,078 and other oils valued at $51,902.

Citronella Oil exports to the United States through the port of Shanghai during the first seven months of 1948 amounted to 36,374 pounds, valued at $31,951, while those of musk totaled fifty-four and one-half pounds, valued at $3,136.

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Bois-Colombes—France
Brussels—Belgium
Reinach—Switzerland
Stockholm—Sweden
Rio de Janeiro—Brazil
Buenos Aires—Argentina

Soap and Toilet Goods Imports, Exports: 1947

Statistics on United States imports and exports of soap and toilet preparations during 1947, as compared with 1946, have been prepared by the Department of Commerce. The data are as follows:—

Imports

	1947	1946
Soap	$244.715	$1.490.156
Perfume materials	2.917.155	5.135.617
Perfumery and toilet waters	1.868.127	1.914.663
Total	$5.029.997	$8.540.436

Exports

Soap	$16.815.138	$12.415.347
Dental creams	5.863.278	4.947.593
Other dentifrices	191.806	266.731
Toilet powders	4.252.161	3.517.227
Creams, rouges, and cosmetics	4.552.139	5.557.577
Manicuring preparations	866.990	1.003.332
Depilatories, deodorants	211.278	229.771
Hair preparations	3.834.799	3.923.154
Perfumery, toilet waters	2.103.171	3.379.418
Other toilet preparations	2.622.893	1.625.045
Total	$41.313.653	$36.865.845

Advertising Council Plans Campaign

The Advertising Council has launched a national advertising campaign designed to promote a better understanding of the American economic system. The project is based on a ten-point platform, unanimously endorsed by members of the council's public policy committee, which emphasizes the principle of expanding productivity as a national necessity.

Oxzyn Company Sold

The Oxzyn Company, cosmetics manufacturer, New York, has been purchased from the American Home Products Corporation by Morris Cohen and a group of associates. Mr. Cohen was formerly associated with the American Home Products Corporation.

Essential Oils Jan.-May Exports Of Madagascar, Comoro Is. Listed

Exports of essential oils from Madagascar during the first five months of this year aggregated 228.5 metric tons, valued at 40,346,000 francs. During the same period, the Comoro Islands exported slightly over two metric tons, valued at 3,526,000 francs. The Madagascar exports consisted of clove oil, 218.8 tons; ylang-ylang oil, 7.1 tons, and other oils, 2.6 tons. Those shipped from the Comoro Islands were: ylang-ylang oil, 1.9 tons; lemongrass oil, 33 net kilograms, and basil oil, 0.1 tons.

Trade Briefs

Whaleliver meal, said to be rich in riboflavin, is being produced in the United Kingdom, according to the British press.

India's total current production of soap is estimated at 140,000 tons annually. A goal of 300,000 tons of production has been recommended by the government, to be reached within five years.

Lemongrass and Citronella Oils exports from Guatemala in 1948 has been estimated at 300,000 pounds, compared with the probable high of 327,431 pounds in 1946, and 316,575 pounds in 1947.

Perfumes and lotions imported into the Philippine Republic during the first quarter of 1948 were valued at 651,000 pesos. During the same period imports of face powders were valued at 212,000 pesos; of talcum powder, 399,000 pesos, and of dentrifices 340,000 pesos.

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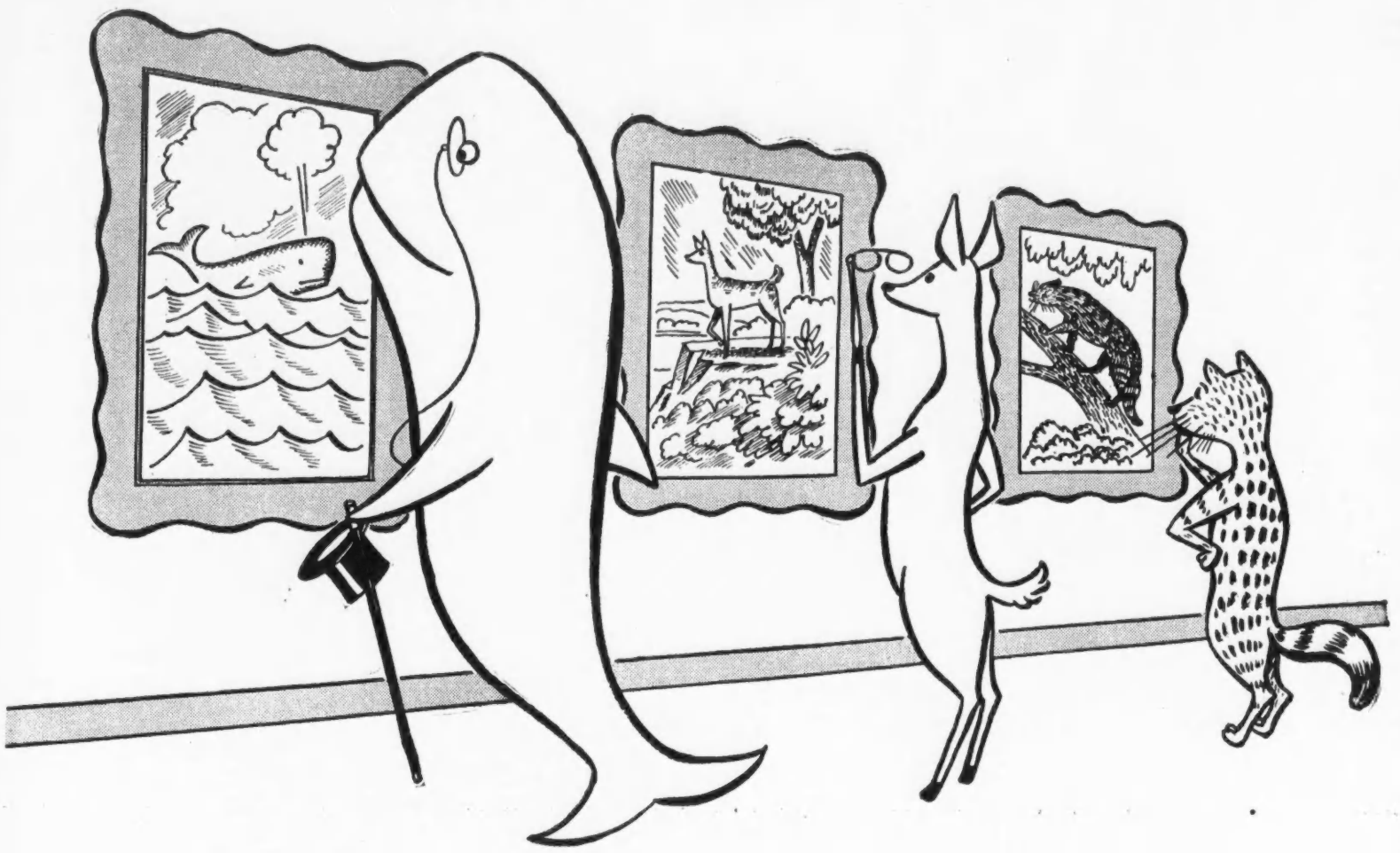

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Stability governed the botanical drug market last week. Prices here and in the primary markets underwent no important changes and it appeared as though, in local circles at least, a steadier situation would follow the recent shaking down of quotations named in some quarters. Condimental items gyrated between a few ups and a number of downs to hold the price trend mainly favorable for consumers. As to selling of such entities, trade was reported as being slow.

One of the byproducts of a personal survey made recently by an OPD representative traveling in thirteen states was the knowledge that a substantial number of botanical drugs brought diggers no more money this year than they did in 1947. For example, one operator who listed 110 botanicals for collection this year kept fully twenty-five percent of them at his 1947 purchase prices. Another pricing more than twice that number of materials carried about 50 percent unchanged in price so far as diggers and gatherers were concerned.

Another angle to the collection situation this year was the fact that where primary market dealers have put out price lists offering definite quantities of this and that, the amounts proposed for sale this October rarely exceeded those of a year ago and in most instances the amounts had shrunken under the specific proposals made in October, 1947.

The primary market warehouses are not bursting with stocks this Fall. There seems to be plenty of room unused for storage purposes and given fair demand during the months ahead, the vacant space should increase substantially and quickly.

Balsams

Copaiba—The market eased slightly and spot offerings were made over the range 62c. to 69c. per pound depending on seller, quantity, and quality.

Tolu—An exceptionally steady spot market prevailed after a drop to $3.15 to $3.50 per pound, in which demand was well maintained in volume about normal for the item. Replacement cables suggested firmness as the main characteristic of the origin. Stocks in local hands were not unduly large.

Barks

Angostura—Though still in competitive position on the spot, this article underwent no further price change during the past week, holding relatively steady at 45c. to 50c. per pound and moving in moderate quantities to consuming channels.

Fringetree—The collections developed along lines that encouraged some primary market operators to drop their quotations about 10c. per pound between April and September. The spot market was 45c. to 47c. per pound last week and seemed steady.

Sassafras—The advance in primary market price views during the past Summer were about 13c. per pound and on the rising market a firmer undertone developed steadily as deliveries fell behind those of a year ago, according to some collectors. The spot market seemed firmer in all respects last week and while quiet at 60c. to 65c. per pound, some look for an upward trend, come the Spring and the season of sales expansion in the middlewest where "sasafrax" tea is still a mild addiction.

White Pine—During the collection season, prices at the origin were under compression and during the Summer the quotations on natural dropped about 4c. and rossed bark about 3c. per pound. The spot market on rossed material held steady at 16c. to 20c. per pound last week.

Wild Cherry—Primary market prices during the Summer months showed relatively little change and they were not much different than they were a year ago in October. While collections were not superior in size, they seemed to assure a reasonable fulfillment of consuming requirements during the months directly ahead.

Beans

Vanilla—According to official information received from French authorities, the inclusion of vanilla beans in the October 8 decree liberalizing practically all commodities from export license requirement was an error or mistake and a modification of the decree in that respect is being drawn by the terms of which modification vanilla beans will require export licenses at minimum fixed prices.

Under date of August 11, the United States Madagascar consul said: "The 1948 crop to be ready for shipment in 1949 was extra large. However, the complete lack of demand during the current calendar year caused producers to lose interest and the final amount from the present crop ready for shipment next year may prove not more than the normal 300 tons. Government authorities expect to destroy up to 500 tons of bad, old stocks of both exportable and bad qualities."

Nothing further has developed regarding the lower prices fixed by decree some time back and duly reported here. In fact, importers are still uncertain whether or not vanilla prices are fixed officially or whether there is an open market at the origins.

Effective September 4, 1948, the Madagascar export tax on vanilla beans was increased from 21 to 40 percent ad valorem by an order of August 28, published in the Journel Officiel of Madagascar on September 4, following the approval of the French Government on August 21, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

On the same date, new minimum prices were established for Bourbon vanilla exported from Madagascar to any destination other than France, by an order of August 30, published on September 4, according to a report of September 10 from the United States Consulate, Tananarive, Madagascar.

The new minimum prices for Madagascar and Comora Island beans, in U. S. dollars, are:—

	Per kilo	
	Madagascar beans	Comoro Island beans
50 percent firsts	$11.00	$10.00
25 percent firsts	10.00	9.50
Seconds down	9.50	9.00
Thirds down	9.00	9.00
Fourths down and cuts	7.50	7.50

Berries

Fish—Little or nothing has been done in this market of late but stocks were re-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None.

Other Articles

Anise, Argentine, 1½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Danish, 2c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, medium, 5c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Copaiba balsam, 3c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 10c per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, China, select rolls, ½c. per lb.
Kwangsi rolls, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
India, spot, ½c. per lb.
futures, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, futures, 1c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 1½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Montana, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 4c. per lb.
nearby futures, 4c. per lb.
distant futures, 1c. per lb.
white, 3c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Central American, natural, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
201.8	201.8	201.4	257.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ending October 22

New York

Almonds, bitter, 50 bags: hydrocyanic acid.
Cassia, 66 bales: insect infested.
Chillies, 340 bags: filthy.
Coriander seed, 375 bags: filthy.
Dill seed, 200 bags: filthy.
Henbane, 37 bales: not official variety.
Honey, 66 drums: dirty.
Nutmegs, 227 bags: moldy and wormy.
Paprika, 80 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 1,685 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Red, ground, 200 bags: filthy.
Stramonium leaves, 49 bags: filthy.

Boston

Caraway seed, 100 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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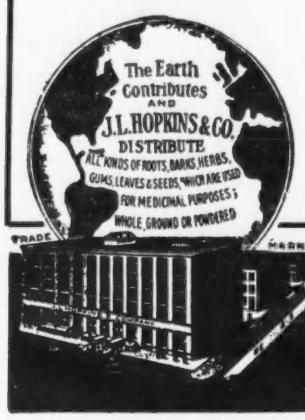
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Star Anise

Star anise is not the anise monographed in the National Formulary. Known botanically as *Illicium verum*, it is also called *Semen badiani*, a name derived from the Arabic *Badiyan* which means anise in that tongue. Its native haunt is the high mountains of Yunnan Province in south-western China.

It was levied as a tribute in Fukien Province, also in south-western China, during the Sung dynasty, A. D. 970-1127, according to the *Chinese Recorder* of Jan. 1871. Around 1694, it reached Europe via Russia and was called *Cardamomum Siberiense*, or *Anise de Siberie*.

Strange to relate, it was brought to England from the Philippines by the voyager Candish in 1588. And it was naturalized in Japan by Buddhist priests who planted it around their temples in early times. Under the name *Badiyane-khatai*, it was carried inland to India where it is still highly esteemed.

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cently increased by the arrival of 30 bags from Cochin.

Prickly Ash—Some primary market operators apparently cared little if this material was collected or not this year. They held prices to diggers unchanged at the very low level of a year ago.

Flowers

Borage—Though the market was dull, prices held firm in keeping with dealers' inability to replace to greater advantage at the origin. Local stocks were conservative, yet sizeable enough to cope with a substantial widening of consumer needs.

Chamomile—Reasonable price stability prevailed on spot. The prices paid for current supplies tended to solidify local quotations on a relatively firm basis regardless of the not especially wide demand from consumers during the past week. The Belgium crop totaled about 100 tons this year, 80 percent going to France and the United States.

Gums

Aloe—The market continued steady in price and fairly active along moderate lines of consumer needs. Replacement costs have varied little for some time past. Stocks seemed sufficient.

Asafetida—Winter requirements have stirred the market in some measure and some gain in requests for powdered material was reported in a few directions during the past week. Prices on spot, when compared with replacement costs, were said to be reasonable.

Mastic—The primary market has been slightly more active in proposing shipment business but prices asked at the origin or nearby points appeared to be relatively high when compared with the prewar selling levels at the source. Little is needed here now.

Karaya—A somewhat broader inquiry came to some suppliers and on the whole the market showed the effect of a gain in buying support. Undertones were steadier to firmer everywhere.

Herbs and Leaves

Lobelia—This was a steady to firm market where prices were said to reflect the sudden rise in what had to be paid gatherers ifa fair stock, should be available for consumption. Early in the season, the primary market price views were quite low.

Marjoram—French material was lowered to the basis of 30c. to 30½c. per pound. No further change came in Chilean merchandise which was generally available at 18c. to 18½c. per pound.

Senna—Stability governed locally last week and dealers did not expect any change in prices at an early date unless a change in the situations at the origins should develop.

Spearmint—The collection cost rose during last Summer and the spot market was declared very firm at 55c. to 60c. per pound.

Thyme—The local market was shaded to 20c. to 21c. per pound though the shipment quotations were substantially less than the minimum of the price range. Spanish material held relatively steady at 9c. to 9½c. per pound for spot deliveries.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—Buds were obtained at considerably lower cost this year as compared with what was paid a year ago in October. However, the drop in the cost of dried material was far less than in green buds.

Manna—The replacement market position was relatively strong, recent advances being maintained and local sellers having no disposition to return to former spot quotations. In fact, some quarters showed a considerable degree of reserve.

Papain—The market went no lower but it was still competitive and not at all steady in some quarters late last week. The forward position was no more attractive at any origin.

Roots

Blackberry—Some late advices from the origin indicated that during midsummer moderate price declines took place in this item. Some quarters were down about 2c. per pound.

Black Cohosh—The late-summer buying resulted in this article being entirely withdrawn from some primary market offerings.

Blue Cohosh—For the most part, prices to diggers were held unchanged throughout the collection season and said prices were mainly on the very low side. Local stocks consisted of some goods showing dealers a fairly high cost, it having been in inventory for a lengthy period of time.

Gelsemium — Prices in the country varied very little during the midsummer period during which some domestic botanicals were raised considerably at the source. Nor did quantities offered show much change.

Horsenettle — Country buyers kept prices to diggers free from change during the collection season and recent advices from the primary market revealed that replacemeat costs to dealers were being well maintained on a basis of stability.

Queen of the Meadow—Collection costs changed little last Summer since collectors did not change their price views to diggers. Quantities recently offered showed some contraction in primary market holdings.

Skunk Cabbage—Apparently there was no substantial replacement requirement facing primary market operators last Summer. Their prices offered diggers were maintained without change from those a year ago. Some operators appeared to be carrying very small stocks, however.

Seeds

Anise—All prices held unchanged save that on star anise. The latter was considerably higher at 19c. to 19½c. per pound and offerings were hardly liberal at any quotation.

Caraway—Some Danish seed afloat to this market was available at 19c. to 19½c. per pound. Spot seed of Dutch origin was maintained unchanged at 20c. to 20½c.

Cardamom—All prices held unchanged except for medium sized bleached material. That item ended the week higher at $1.85 to $1.90 per pound.

Celery—French material was easier and lower at 27c. to 28c. per pound. In-

—*Continued on page 87*

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Protective Coatings Materials

Reflecting recent fluctuations in raw materials, the market for protective coatings last week showed an increase in antimony oxide and declines for stearate flatteners. Also on the down side were animal fatty acids and imported casein.

Ceramic and pigment grades of antimony oxide were up 3 cents and 2 cents per pound, respectively, in the wake of a previous rise in the metal. Zinc pigments were steady, although the metal levelled off at a higher price during the week. Zinc oxide and zinc sulphide are guaranteed until December 31 by all but one producer.

Beginning today, a variety of previously-announced increases become effective throughout the trade. Up 2 cents are reduced chrome greens, chrome orange, molybdate orange, chrome yellow and zinc yellow. CP chrome greens are 1½ cents higher, and American vermillion is subject to a 4½ cent increase.

Alkyd resins were firm. However, as of today, chlorinated rubber is up 2 cents per pound. One manufacturer of melamines announced reductions of 3½ cents to 4 cents per pound during the week. One line of phenolic resins will henceforth be sold on a delivered, instead of a freight allowed, basis, according to an announcement last week. Meanwhile, formaldehyde, a primary material in the manufacture of phenolic resins, was lowered one-half cent per pound in tankcar and tankwagon quantities. This offset to a great degree a one-half-cent rise earlier in the month on alkyl-substituted and hydroxylated phenols. One line of polyvinyl formal resins is up 8 cents to 10 cents per pound today. A maker of urea-formaldehyde and melamine resins announced decreases of 2½ cents to 4 cents.

Despite a display of strength late in the week on the Calcutta market, New York shellac quotations continued firm. Natural resins were without feature. Lacquer materials were steady. Recent reductions in dibutyl and dicapryl sebacates were said to have induced an increase in buying interest. In a confused market, imported casein declined one-quarter cent. Animal drying oils were firm, but animal fatty acids were off one cent. Stearate flatteners were reduced 3 cents across-the-board following recent declines in stearic acid.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, 3c. per lb.
Pigment grade, 2c. per lb.
Gum, rosin, New York, G, H, I, K, M, WG, 10c. per 100 lbs.
N, 5c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, Savannah, ¾c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Animal fatty acids, 1c. per lb.
Casein, imp., acid-precip., ¼c. per lb.
Gum, rosin, Savannah, N, 5c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 6c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 3c. per 100 lbs.
Stearates, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
210.2	210.2	210.2	181.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Ceramic and pigment grades were advanced 3c. and 2c. per pound, respectively, during the week. The increases reflected a recent rise in the metal. Following are current quotations:—Ceramic grade, carload, 34c. per pound; ceramic grade, less carload, 35c. per pound; pigment grades, carload, 35¾c. to 36c. per pound, and pigment grade, less carload, 36¾c. to 37c. per pound.

Blue, Alkali — Availability continued good last week, as demand remained moderate. Prices were maintained.

Blue, Celestial—Supplies were excellent. Buying interest was fair. Listings held at former levels.

Blue, Iron — Schedules on Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues were without change during the past week. Inventories were plentiful. Inquiry was fair.

Blue, Methyl Violet Toner — Good stocks and moderate demand prevailed in this section during the period under review. Prices were firm.

Blue, Peacock—The supply position continued excellent. Consuming inquiry was said to be fair. Listings were unchanged.

Blue, Victoria Toner—The market was without particular feature last week. Stocks remained good. Demand was fair. Prices were stable.

Green, Chrome—Increases of 1½c. and 2c. per pound become effective throughout the trade today on CP and reduced grades, respectively. Under the new schedules, CP chrome greens range from 36c. to 46¾c. per pound, while the reduced grades are listed at 12c. to 26¼c. Meanwhile, inventories continue plentiful. Demand is moderate. The Bureau of Census reported August production of CP material at 1,057,000 pounds, which compares with 1,018,000 pounds in July and 916,000 pounds during August, 1947.

Green, Malachite—The price structure remained stable. Demand was fair. Supplies were adequate.

Green, Phthalocyanin Toner—The supply position remained short, largely because of the scarcity of phthalic anhydride. Demand continued to outrun production. However, normalcy was expected by the end of the year. Prices were firm.

Iron Oxide—Arrivals during the past week aggregated 1,836 bags of iron oxide from Malaga. Supply-wise, Spanish and Persian Gulf oxides remained short. Synthetic reds, however, were readily available in good volume. Prices of these materials were stable.

Orange and Yellow, Chrome—The market on both materials is up 2c. per pound throughout the trade. Current schedules call for 31½c. for both pigments. Inventories are good. Demand is fair. According to the Bureau of Census, combined August production totaled 3,493,000 pounds, as against 3,474,000 pounds during the preceding month and 3,418,000 pounds in August, 1947.

Orange, Molybdate — Effective today, the price on this material is 43c. per pound, 2c. above previous levels. Meanwhile, the Bureau of Census reports August output at 334,000 pounds, which compares with 373,000 pounds in July and 287,000 pounds in August, last year.

Red, Lithol Toners—The supply picture showed further improvement during the week, as lithol toner remained in better availability than the lithol-rubin material. Demand was still ahead of output, however, but the trade expected a return to normalcy by the turn of the year. Prices were unchanged.

Red, Para Toner—The gap between supply and demand was narrowed further during the week. Inquiry was still ahead of production, but balance was expected by the end of the year. Listings were maintained.

Red, Toluidin Toner—The supply position was easier during the week. Demand still was ahead of production, but the trade expected balanced conditions by the end of December. Listings were on a par with former levels.

Red, Vermillion — Effective today, a 4½c. per pound increase on the American grade becomes uniformly effective throughout the trade. The new price is 31½c.

Yellow, Zinc—A 2c. increase becomes effective today on all schedules in the trade. The new price is 23c. per pound. The Bureau of Census reported August production at 498,000 pounds, compared with 393,000 pounds in July and 324,000 pounds in August, 1947.

Zinc Pigments — The metal market stabilized at a uniformly higher price last week following a ½c. increase in one quarter. Although this produced an immediate increase in zinc concentrates by one producer, zinc oxide and zinc sulphide were firm. Prices on these pigments are guaranteed through December 31 by all but one producer.

Zirconium Oxide — Demand from the baking enamels industry continued heavy. Supplies were on a par with previous levels. The price structure was unchanged during the period under review.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Importations during the past week aggregated 2,600 bags of whiting from Antwerp. The market was otherwise without feature.

China Clay—Arrivals last week totaled 9,857 tons of China clay from Fowery.

Mica—Imported during the period under review were 500 bags of mica from Lourenco Marques. Supplies were adequate. Demand continued normal. Prices were unchanged.

Nepheline Syenite — There was no change in the market position of this material. Supply and demand remained at

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

AS WE SAID BEFORE — — EASY GRINDING INCREASES PROFITS

Mineral Pigments

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A COMPLETE LINE OF FINE COLORS

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A-28

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previous levels. Prices were similarly without variance.

Pumice—The market was without feature during the week. Supplies were adequate. Demand was normal. Prices were firm.

Rottenstone — Inquiry continued fair. Stocks were ample. The price structure was stable.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—Last week saw no further changes in the market for these materials. Although the shortage of phthalic anhydride continued to block all-out production of these resins, inventories were said to be ample in view of current demand. Inquiry was reported to be picking up slightly following a slump of several months duration.

Earlier in the month, one manufacturer raised two grades of pure alkyds 3/10c. and ¾c. per pound, respectively, and lowered others ¼c. to 3½c. per pound. At the same time, this company, also a manufacturer of modified alkyds, reduced most grades of that line ¼c. to 1½c., while increasing one grade 2c. per pound.

Chlorinated Rubber — Effective today, the price of this material will be 2c. per pound higher. The current schedule calls for 42c. per pound, carload, works, and 43c. per pound, l.c.l., works.

Ester Gums—The price structure continued firm last week, as it has during the past month. Supplies of all types were said to be approximately in balance with demand.

Hydrocarbon Resins — There were no price changes last week. One maker of the petroleum grades reported continued strong buying inquiry.

Maleic Resins — The market for these materials was firm last week. Supply and demand remained equally unchanged, as the shortage of maleic anhydride continued to be the main obstacle to all-out production.

Melamine Resins — One manufacturer last week announced reductions ranging from 3½c. to 4c. per pound. Earlier in the month, another line of melamines were lowered 2½c. to 4c. per pound.

Methylcellulose — The price structure continued steady. The supply position remained excellent, with carload quantities available for prompt shipment. Inquiry was weak.

Phenolic Resins—One manufacturer last week shifted over from a freight allowed basis to a delivered method of sale. This move resulted in increases for some grades and decreases for others. Meanwhile, formaldehyde producers during the week lowered tankcar and tankwagon prices ½c. per pound, offsetting a ½c. rise earlier in the month on alkyl-substituted and hydroxylated phenols.

Styrene Resins — Prices were firm, as buying interest in high styrene resins continued strong.

Sulphonamide-Formaldehyde Resins — Listings were unchanged. Limited commercial quantities were said to be available for prompt shipment.

Urea-Formaldehyde Resins — A manufacturer of urea-formaldehyde and melamine resins announced reductions of 2½c. to 4c. per pound during the week. Earlier in the month, a maker of pure urea-formaldehydes announced decreases of 3c. to 4½c. per pound.

Vinyl Resins — One line of polyvinyl formal resins is up 8c. to 10c. per pound, effective today.

Natural Resins

Arrivals during the past week totaled 466 bags of copal gum from Manila, 690 bags of dammar from Singapore and 797 bags of karaya from Bombay. The market was otherwise without feature. Trading was slow. Stocks were unchanged. Prices continued firm.

Shellac—The Calcutta market showed strength late last week, but quotations in New York continued firm. Buying interest was reported reasonably good. Most firms appeared to be following the advice of dealers by placing advance orders. However, it was pointed out that commitments for the most part extended only until the end of 1948. The supply situation was described as fair. Importations last week aggregated 135 bags of seedlac from Bangkok. Current market quotations follow:—Bleached bonedry, 64½c. to 67c.; bleached refined, 74½c. to 77c.; lemon No. 1, 68c. to 69c.; lemon No. 2, 66c. to 67c.; superfine, 63c. to 64c., and TN, 60c. to 61c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Some revival of interest was reported during the week. Supplies were ample. Prices were firm following recent declines at a range of 32c. to 39c. per pound.

Dibutyl Sebacate—Consuming inquiry

DI METHYL PHTHALATE

▼

DI OCTYL PHTHALATE

▼

BIRCH-KLINE CO., Inc.

369 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 17 N Y

Telephone: MUrray Hill 5-6658

was on the upgrade during the past week. Stocks were adequate. Current quotations range from 62¾c. to 64¾c. per pound.

Dicapryl Sebacate—Demand was better last week, induced by recent reductions in the market. The supply position was good. Current schedules range from 58c. to 60c. per pound.

Dimethyl Sebacate — Prices remained stable at 71½c. to 73½c. per pound during the week. Interest was moderate. Inventories were plentiful.

Miscellaneous Materials

Animal Drying Oils—The price structure was firm last week, as it has been during the past month.

Animal Fatty Acids—A reduction of 1c. per pound was announced on one grade during the week.

Asbestos—Arrivals last week totaled 14,999 bags of asbestos fiber from Africa and Lourenco Marques. Short fibers were reasonably plentiful, but long fibers remained critically tight. Prices were firm, and were expected to remain so through the fourth quarter.

Casein—Although the market presented a somewhat confused picture during the week, quotations on the imported material declined ¼c. per pound to a range of 26¼c. to 27c. Domestic casein was steady at 30c. per pound. Most dealers reported that trading in this country was virtually non-existent. However, one importer of Argentine casein stated that there had been a definite increase in business last week. Nevertheless, the fact was undeniable that casein was losing out steadily to substitute materials and that the trend would continue as long as casein quotations remained out of competitive range. Importations during the period under review aggregated 1,850 bags of casein from Buenos Aires. Meanwhile, the Chemical and Health Products Branch reported that the United States was the principal purchaser of Argentine casein during May and June, taking 3,435 metric tons out of 6,176 tons exported by that country during the two-month period. The United Kingdom ranked second with 1,151 tons.

Glue—Bone glue prices were stable following recent declines. Stocks were reasonably good. Interest was fair. Hide glues, however, were still in severely short supply, running far behind the intense demand. Importations aggregated 717 bundles of gluestock from Tampico and 1,441 bags of junk bones from Bangkok and Rosario.

Gypsum—Arrivals during the past week totaled 15,743 tons of crude gypsum from San Marcos and Hautsport. The market was otherwise without feature.

Smalt—Demand for this material, a small-volume item, was said to be normal for this time of year. Inventories were ample. Prices were firm.

Stearates — Reflecting recent declines in the stearic acid market, producers of these flatteners announced reductions of 3c. per pound right across the board. Aluminum, barium, calcium, iron, lead, magnesium and zinc stearates were among those materials affected by the decrease.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended October 29 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$8.00	$8.75
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.35	9.10
E	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.35	9.10
F	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	8.50	9.25
G	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.90	9.65
H	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.90	9.65
I	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.90	9.65
K	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.90	9.65
M	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.90	9.65
N	7.83	7.78	7.78	7.78	7.78	8.90	9.65
WG	7.85	7.80	7.80	7.85	7.85	8.95	9.70
WW	7.91	7.86	7.90	7.94	7.94	9.10	9.85
X	7.91	7.86	7.90	7.94	7.94	9.10	9.85
	Drums						
Sales	326	200	100	200			
Receipts	258	114	141	166	747		
Shipments		100			907		
Stocks	20,195	20,209	20,350	20,516	20,456		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ret. dns.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.) Friday
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	
Per gal	.38½	.38½	.39¼	.39¼	.39¼	.45½
Sales, bbls.	...	...	160	30	...	.56
Receipts, bbls.	247	341	426	80	1,132	
Shipments, bbls.	6	...	2	102	673	
Stocks, bbls.	14,311	14,652	15,076	15,054	15,515	

Albert L. Muckley, former manager of the Sherwin-Williams Company branch in Buffalo, has been appointed public relations director for Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo.

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BALTIMORE — Warner-Graham Co.
BOSTON — Mulcahy & Griffin
BUFFALO — Wetherbee Chemical Co.
CHICAGO — Philip E. Cafe Co.
CINCINNATI — Deeks & Sprinkel
CLEVELAND — S. S. Skelton
DETROIT — C. W. Hess Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — C. N. Sutton
PHILADELPHIA — Lees & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — Jos. A Burns
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knapp
SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Walls
SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO, CAN. — A. S. Paterson

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Manganese Oxide
Mica
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Silica
Stearates
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Umbers
Yellow Ochres

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BLACK, BROWN, RED,
YELLOW IRON OXIDES

METALLIC BROWNS, UMBERS,
VENETIAN REDS, OCHRES

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Chromium Oxide and Hydrate
Barytes, Clay, Whiting, Talc

C. K. WILLIAMS & CO.

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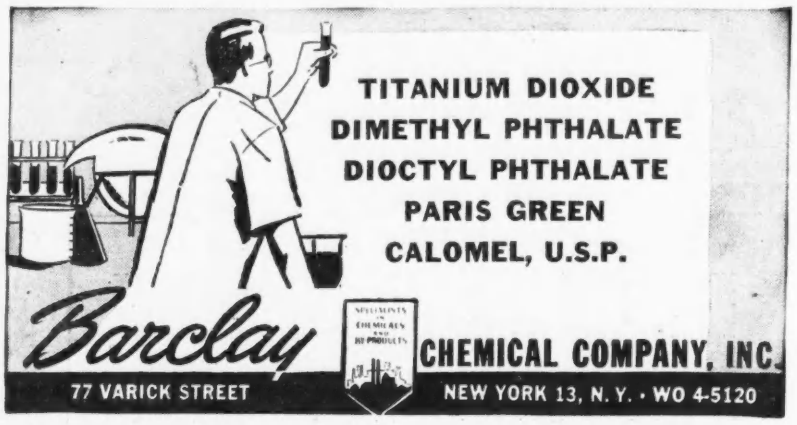

A HIGHLY VERSATILE, high-melting phenolic-type resin of very pale color, Durez 220 Resin embodies unsurpassed film properties for its type when used with either hard or soft oils in oleoresinous varnishes, enamels, and paints.

ARCHITECTURAL FINISHES. This resin can be used to produce any standard type of varnish or enamel vehicle such as short oil rubbing varnishes, enamel liquids, general purpose varnishes, and spar varnishes. With all soft oils such as linseed or dehydrated castor oil, it produces varnishes and enamels that are highly satisfactory in every respect.

Durez 220 Resin retains many of the properties of phenol-formaldehyde resins and in addition, its high melting point means that it will produce whites with excellent adhesion and fast dry. These finishes set very fast and acquire hardness and toughness in minimum time.

The pale color of Durez 220 Resin produces excellent color retention on drying and aging. Its complete solubility in oils and thinners makes varnishes that are clear and free from seeds. They dry smooth and glossy. No trick cooking is necessary, and the product is highly stable in storage.

ALUMINUM PAINT vehicles of excellent quality can be produced by cold-blending of Durez 220 Resin with drying oil and solvents. Aluminum paints made with these vehicles dry rapidly with good leafing of the aluminum flakes, and leafing is maintained on extended aging of the paint.

FOR SAMPLES. Samples and further information will be furnished promptly on request. Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., 311 Walck Road, N. Tonawanda, New York.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF DUREZ 220 RESIN

Melting Point	138° to 142° C. (Capillary tube Method)
Acid Number	17 to 22
Color	WW to WG
Refractive Index	1.553
Specific Gravity	1.080
Weight per gallon	9 lb.

DUREZ . . . RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

Nonyl Alcohol Data Issued By Indiana Standard Oil

The Indoil Chemical Company, subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has published two technical bulletins describing nonyl alcohol and derivatives and nonyl alcohol ester plasticizers. Each of the publications states that the company expects to make nonyl alcohol commercially available for the first time in 1949.

Technical Bulletin 14, devoted to nonyl alcohol and its derivatives, suggests that potential direct uses of the product are principally in the formulation of lacquers and enamels, as a dispersing and wetting agent either alone or as a modifier for other wetting agents, as a component of penetrating oils, and as a defoaming agent. Physical and chemical properties of both nonyl alcohol and its derivatives are given, as well as other data and suggested applications of esters and other derivatives.

Technical Bulletin 15, devoted to nonyl alcohol ester plasticizers, give technical data and comparative physical properties of dinonyl phthalate, kinonyl adipate and trinonyl phosphate, and presents a table of the compatibility of these products with various resins. The booklet explains that the three were selected from the various possible nonyl esters as typifying the range of such esters as plasticizers.

Copies of either or both bulletins may be obtained from the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), 910 South Michigan avenue, Chicago 80, Ill.

Caruth Ends Twenty-Five Years With National Lead

James L. Caruth, Pacific Coast manager of the National Lead Company, was recently honored at a dinner at the St. Francis hotel, San Francisco, upon his completion of twenty-five years of service with the company.

Mr. Caruth joined the Carter White Lead Company in 1923 as a salesman in the Texas area. He was transferred to Detroit in 1929, when the Carter sales force was merged with the National Lead Company. He subsequently served as assistant manager and manager of the Cleveland branch, and in 1942 was transferred to San Francisco as assistant manager of the Pacific Coast branch. He became manager in 1943.

Sherwin-Williams Appoints Wilkins Phila. Sales Head

The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Ralph R. Wilkins division sales manager of its Philadelphia metropolitan division, to succeed D. W. Campbell, who has been transferred to the company's Detroit division as division manager.

Mr. Wilkins joined the Sherwin-Williams organization in 1921 and was assigned to its Richmond, Va., warehouse. He subsequently served at Asheville, N. C., and was assigned to territorial sales work in South Carolina and Virginia. More recently he has been branch manager in Richmond.

Louisville Paint Group Discusses Metal Powders

Gordon Babcock and F. B. Rethwisch, of the Reynolds Metals Company, were the principal speakers at the recent meeting of the Louisville Paint and Varnish Production Club at the Seelbach hotel, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Babcock traced the history and nomenclature of metal powders and discussed bronzing liquids. Mr. Rethwisch then showed how the various physical properties of aluminum powders can be applied to commercial use, and explained some of the newer developments produced by the Reynolds Metals Company.

St. Louis Paint Club To Meet November 9

The St. Louis Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet at the Forest Park hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on November 9. Featured speaker at the meeting will be John M. Hafeli, of the technical service laboratory of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., who will discuss styrenated alkyds.

National Lead Honors Sarine

T. Howard Sarine, assistant manager of National Lead Company's advertising department, was awarded a gold watch at a recent luncheon in recognition of his twenty-five years of service with the company. He started his career with National Lead as an assistant in the advertising department on October 22, 1923.

Cabot Assigns Carpenter

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., raw materials manufacturer, Boston, has appointed F. Scott Carpenter, Jr., to the special carbon blacks section of its research and development department.

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"

Chrome Greens
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Zinc Chromate
Strontium Chromate
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Para Reds, Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
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Lake Colors
Zinc and Aluminum Stearate

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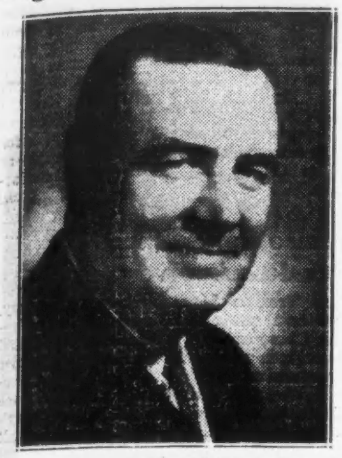

Joel M. Bowlby (left) has been elected chairman of the board of the Eagle-Picher Company, paint materials manufacturer, Cincinnati, and has been succeeded as president by T. Spencer Shore. Mr. Bowlby will continue as chief executive officer and general manager of operations. He also assumed chairmanship of the board of the Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Company, of which Elmer Isern was elected president. Mr. Shore has been a member of the company's board of directors since 1943. Joseph Hummel, jr., with the company for fifty-seven years; and board chairman since 1941, has been appointed honorary chairman.

CDIC Paint Technicians Discuss Formulation Trends

L. T. Larson, of the American Zinc Sales Company, was featured speaker at the recent meeting of the Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis and Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club, held in Cincinnati. Mr. Larson presented a comparison of fifteen prewar with fifteen postwar outside white house paints, which graphically illustrated trends in formulation from 1941 through 1948.

His talk showed that while small changes in pigmentation occurred, extender concentrations have increased. A decrease in drying oil content was shown in postwar paints, with an increase in thinner content, which was said to be probably due to the use of present day bodied oils.

N. J. Zinc Names Smith Cleveland Sales Manager

The New Jersey Zinc Sales Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Cecil A. Smith district sales manager. Mr. Smith joined the organization in 1930 and was appointed assistant district sales manager in 1945.

Calo Gets Agency

The Philip E. Calo Company, naval stores, resins and oils, Chicago, has been appointed exclusive sales distributor in the middle west territory by Morehouse Industries, Los Angeles. The company recently acquired a warehouse at Ninety-first street and South Park avenue, Chicago.

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· CALCIUM
· STRONTIUM
· MAGNESIUM
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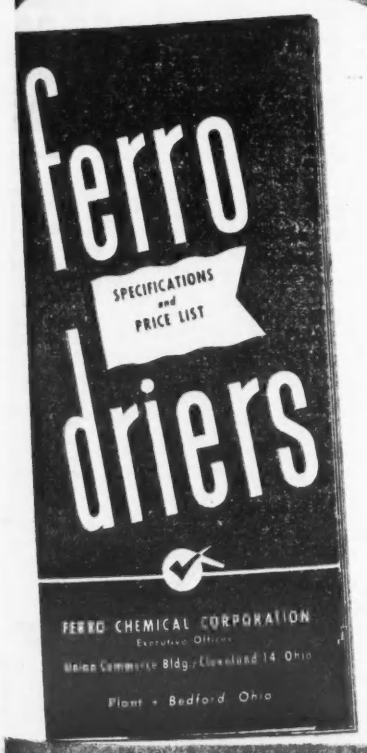
New FERRO DRIER DATA BOOK



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• Solid Naphthenates
• Ferro Tallates
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• Solid Linoleates
• Liquid Linoleates
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This new booklet gives you complete tables of physical data and prices on Ferro's full line of Driers for paints and inks.

TABLES GIVE YOU: % Metal . . . Viscosity . . . % Nonvolatile . . . Lbs. per Gallon . . . Specific Gravity . . . Bulking Value . . . Color . . . Solubility.

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Burruss Ends 25th Year With Glidden Company

David N. Burruss, jr., director of engineering of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, was recently tendered a luncheon by the company's officers and directors on the occasion of his completing twenty-five years of service. Mr. Burruss joined the company's chemical and pigment division in 1923 and served as manager of the division's plant in Collinsville, Ill., before being appointed vice-president of a subsidiary, the Southern Pine Chemical Company. Subsequently he served as general manager of the Company's Metals Refining Company division before being appointed director of engineering.

Northwestern Paint Group Elects 1948-49 Officers

The Northwestern Paint and Varnish Production Club elected Lowell F. Wood, Frost Paint & Oil Corporation, for 1948-49 president at a recent meeting. Other officers named were: for vice-president, T. J. Skotnicki, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company; for secretary, E. G. Carlson, Western Paint & Varnish Company, and for treasurer, D. W. Glaser, Glidden Company.

Principal speaker at the meeting was W. A. Wachholtz, Arthur A. Trask Company, who discussed "Tall Oil and Tall Oil Esters." He described the process for the extraction of tall oil and reviewed the products of interest to the paint industry.

Sherwin-Williams Names Schroh To Head Graphic Arts Division

The appointment of Roy W. Schroh as sales manager of the Sherwin-Williams Company's graphic arts division has been announced in connection with a new expansion program for the division. Mr. Schroh has had more than nineteen years' experience in the technical service department and the sales field with the pigment, color and chemical division.

R. O. Fossett has been appointed to assist Mr. Schroh. Mr. Fossett has had more than twenty years background in stock control, sales promotion, and display signs and execution. For the past nine years he has specialized in the graphic arts field. H. J. Asbeck will supervise the graphic arts section of the technical service department and will be responsible for the development of future materials as well as the quality of current manufacturing.

Tremco Co. Celebrates Twentieth Anniversary

The Tremco Manufacturing Company, paint and protective coatings manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio, recently celebrated it twentieth anniversary at a general sales conference at the Tudor Arm hotel, Cleveland. The gathering, first to be held since 1941, featured an outline of the company's new products and a tour of its new asphalt emulsion plant.

Sun Chemical Appoints Aloia to New Position

C. A. Aloia has been appointed assistant general manager in the east of the Sigmund Ullman and Eagle Printing Ink divisions of the Sun Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Aloia has been chief chemist in the eastern area for these divisions and will continue in that capacity in addition to his new duties.

Trade Briefs

Pigments and paints imported into the Belgian Congo during 1947 totaled 1,610 metric tons, valued at $1,268,500.

Joseph A. Martino, president of the National Lead Company, has been elected a director of the Doehler-Jarvis Corporation.

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	XH	STANDARD	AMBER	SPECIAL
Specific Gravity 15.5C	0.945	0.940	0.936	0.932
Refractive Index 20C	1.483	1.483	1.482	1.481
Unpolymerized Residue	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	2.5%
ASTM Distillation				
5%	215C	210C	206C	197C
95%	220C	220C	220C	222C
Moisture	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%

PROPERTIES

Grade	Color	Tertiary Alcohols	Phenol Coefficient†
XH :	"Water White"	73%	6.2
STANDARD:	"Water White"	66%	5.5
AMBER :	"Straw Yellow"	58%	5.0
SPECIAL :	"Water White"	*73%	3.7

* Total Alcohols.
† On a concentrate containing 80% Pine Oil (F. D. A. Method).

CROSBY CHEMICALS, INC.
DE RIDDER, LOUISIANA

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Active demand for edible oils continued to feature the oils and fats market last week. Trading of heavy volume was centered in cottonseed and soybean oils, which caused prices to increase ½ to 1 cent per pound. This strength was reflected in other edible grades and fractional advances took place in corn, coconut and peanut oils. The price index was raised to 190.8, compared with 189.1, the week previous and 230.3, a year ago.

Refiners cleared the market of crude cottonseed oil, taking several hundred tankcars for November-February delivery inclusive and boosted the market 1 cent per pound. This upturn was visible in bleachable cottonseed oil futures, bringing out heavy hedging operations and catching stop loss orders.

Trading in soybean oil also was active for refiners and government account. Business was transacted at an increase of ½ to 1 cent per pound. Crude corn oil was in limited supply and light sales were reported at fractionally higher prices. Peanut oil was firm. Supplies of coconut oil for prompt delivery were scarce and trading took place at an increase of 1 cent per pound for immediate shipment. Copra continued firm under limited offerings for shipment.

Inquiry for refined edible oils was active and a good volume of business was reported for forward delivery, as offerings for prompt continued light.

Tallow and greases were stronger, demand continued active for the better grades and sales took place at premiums for small lot buyers and exporters account. Lower grades were firmer under improved inquiry. Trading in the midwest was reported at fractional advances for choice white and yellow greases.

Tung oil was steadier and business was reported at a slight advance. Dehydrated castor oil was reduced ½ cent per pound. Lineseed oil was unchanged and in quiet demand. Refined fish oil continued inactive at the recent price decline.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, 1c. per lb.
Grease, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $4 per ton.
Soybean oil, ½c. to 1c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Castor oil, dehydrated, ½c. per lb.
No. 3, tech., ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
190.8	189.1	192.3	230.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Feature of the bleachable cottonseed oil futures oil market last week was the active trading in crude cottonseed oil by refiners at an advance of 1c. per pound, which cleared the market of oil for prompt and up to next February delivery. This brought out active demand for bleachable oil and sharply advanced prices. Refiners were reported to have purchased several hundred tankcars of crude oil, the bulk of which was for November-December delivery and for January-February shipment. This resulted in active bidding for bleachable oil and with offers limited, stop loss orders were reached. Hedging was liberal on both sides of the market. December option scored and retained substantial gains, while deferred eased under liquidation and hedging pressure.

Crude oil was sold up to 20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for immediate shipment and most of the trading was reported at 19c. for November-December. Sales were reported at 17c. for January-February. Late in the week offers were scanty, spot delivery was quoted at 20½c.; November-December, 20c. and January-March, 19c.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 29 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
December	646	23.40	21.40	22.27@22.34
January	1	22.70	22.70	22.00@22.20
March	450	21.30	20.45	20.30S
May	160	21.45	20.10	20.35@20.40
July	38	20.75	19.95	19.80@20.00
September	..	....	....	18.50B
October	15	17.50	17.50	16.50@18.00

Total sales—1,310 tankcars.

Memphis—Fairly liberal crude cottonseed oil sales took place at 20c. per pound, tankcars, and soybean oil at 19c., Valley basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, held at $69.50 per ton, prompt shipment, and $68 for November. Demand urgent. Soybean meal also in good request and quoted at $61 per ton, bulk, basis Memphis and Decatur.

Linseed Oil

There was little of new interest in this market last week. Trading continued confined to moderate quantities for immediate delivery and the absorption of oil against former orders. Interest was lacking for early next year's requirements. Quotations were unchanged. Raw oil was held at 27.8c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis for October-June delivery. Reports from the midwest stated that crushers had resumed buying of fair sized quantities of flaxseed at the support price of $6 per bushel f.o.b. western points, following the advance of $4 per ton in the price of linseed meal.

Other drying oils were in quiet demand. Trading in tung oil was reported at 21⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, a net advance of ⅛c. per pound, with sellers generally naming 21½c. Dehydrated castor oil was easier and reduced ½c. per pound. Bodied was quoted at 22½c. per pound, and unbodied at 21½c. tankcars.

Minneapolis—Demand for oil was quiet, except for warehouse lots. Prices held relatively steady at 27.2c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1. Larger lots of oil sold down to 27c., at least that was the crusher asking price but there was not enough business to establish a firm market. A late fall extended the painting season materially and demand for package oil continued good in the middle west territory. Crushers reported a very satisfactory movement of oil to consumers.

Shipment of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This Week	5,400,000	7,740,000
Since Sept. 1.	68,580,000	59,060,000

Flaxseed — Higher prices for linseed meal enabled crushers to resume buying seed. A fair volume of sales were reported for crushers account with CCC still taking the bulk of offerings at the support price of $6 per bushel.

Minneapolis—Crushers were feeling their way back into the flaxseed market, taking from 10 to 15 cars a day at the support price as linseed meal moved up to $64 per ton and permitted purchase of seed against oil and meal sales. Unfortunately the linseed oil business was quite slow and it was difficult for crushers to make any definitte plans for the future regarding seed stocks. The situation is still too critical for large scale forward buying though the class of seed now running to market is excellent and there is a better edge of oil weight in each bushel. CCC buyers had acquired better than 21,000,000 bushels of flaxseed up to October 27 but it is expected that purchases will fall off materially if crushers are able to juggle meal prices at a sufficiently high level to warrant crushing.

Shipments of flaxseed, in pounds, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	914,600	867,000	350,200	56,100
Since Sept. 1.	20,939,300	12,354,400	2,293,200	1,564,300

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—All grades were reduced ½c. per pound. Trading was reported moderate, mainly for prompt needs. Bodied dehydrated was quoted at 22½c. per pound, tankcars and 23¼c. drums, carlots. Unbodied was 1c. per pound less. No. 3 technical was held at 18½c. per pound tankcars and 20c. drums, carlots.

Coconut—This market remained steady, with business light and spotty. Crude oil for prompt delivery was scarce and trading was reported at 25c. per pound, tankcar, f.o.b. Pacific coast for immediate shipment. Quotations were nominal at 24c., same basis for November. Ceylon oil was sold at 24½c. per pound, tankcar, New York basis, duty paid for early November arrival. Bulk oil was quoted at 21½c. per pound, c.i.f. New York for December delivery. Advices from England stated that no more export licenses would be granted for shipment of coconut oil to the United States from Ceylon.

Colombo (Comelburo) — Further talks between the representatives of the Indian and Ceylon Governments for the purchase by India of 20,000 tons of coconut oil in 1949 have failed to register any progress.

India offered to buy at the same terms as the recent agreement with the United Kingdom and Pakistan (thirty month pact) but Ceylon is reported insisting on a five year contract up to 1953.

Copra—Prices were firm and sales of 1,000 tons were reported at $270, per short

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ton, c.i.f. Atlantic ports for November shipment.

Corn—Sales of crude oil were reported at 23c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for November shipment, ½c. above previous trading. Market was firm with cottonseed oil and offers continued scarce for prompt delivery. November-December shipments were 22½c. bid. Refined oil was held at 26c. per pound tankcars, Chicago.

Oiticica — Consuming inquiry was confined to small lots for prompt delivery. Small drums were sold at 17½c. per pound, for spot delivery. Interest for shipment was reported quiet.

Peanut—Last Monday CCC sold 3,600 tons of peanuts additional for crushing which will produce about 35 tanks crude. Independent crushers got all of this lot and most of the oil was sold at 20½c. and 20¼c. for first half November. Last Thursday CCC offered 4,400 tons additional which will produce about 44 tanks crude. Late in the week substantial trading took place at 21c., tankcars, for November shipment.

Soybean—Active trading took place last week at price increases of ½c. to 1c. per pound, depending upon delivery. Crude oil was sold up to 19½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for spot shipment and November-December at 19c. Sales also were reported at 17c. for January-March and April-June at 16¾c. Refined winterized oil was firmer and raised to 23c. tankcars, New York delivery. Purchases of 1,654,300 pounds of hydrogenated soybean oil at prices ranging from 21½c. to 26c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. New York, during October 8-15., were made by the Department of Agriculture. Supplemental export allocation for 200,000 bushels of soybeans were granted to Denmark as a substitution for 1,800,000 pounds of soybean oil previously allocated-commercial procurement by the Department of Agriculture.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 29 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	...	....	....	19.25@20.50
January	...	....	....	19.10@20.65
March	...	....	....	18.00@18.75
May	...	....	....	17.75@18.50
July	...	....	....	17.50@18.40
September	...	....	....	17.50@18.25
October	...	....	....	17.50@18.25

Total sales—None.

Tung—A steady tone prevailed in the market last week and moderate trading was reported at 21⅜ per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt and forward delivery, an advance of ⅛c. Sellers were generally naming 21½c. same basis. Arrivals totaled 2,804 tons at New York last week. The floor price of tung oil was specified by the Export-Import Board at U. S. 18c. per pound, in bulk, f.o.b. Shanghai for standard quality excluding commission, according to advices received by the American Consulate General of Shanghai. The floor price was established to combat exporter's practice of undervaluation in order to surrender less than the full amount of foreign exchange which ordinarily would be derived. But the success of the program, it is reported, can be possible only so long as the domestic price level allows the exporter a fair margin profit.

Fats and Greases

Greases — A firmer tone developed in this market. Demand was more active and sales of yellow were reported at 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, loose. Choice white was steady at 12½c. and house at 8½c.

Lard—Market was stronger with competing vegetable oils and quotations scored moderate advances for the week.

Tallow—A 1c. advance developed in the market late Friday afternoon. Soapmakers purchased moderate quantities of fancy at 14c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. plants; extra at 13¾c., and special at 12c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Oleo Oil—Business was light and spotty. Extra was unchanged and well held at former levels.

Oleo Stearine—Consuming inquiry was limited. Trading was quiet. Quotations were unchanged and nominal at 22c. per pound, barrels, New York delivery.

Fish Oils

Cod — Recent arrivals were delivered against former orders, and stocks on the spot remained in limited supply. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Refined Fish—Refined grades were in light demand, chiefly for immediate needs. Quotations were unchanged at the recent decline of 1c. per pound. Crude sardine and menhaden oils were inactive and merely nominal at 14c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. works.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Steady consuming demand was reported for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Stearic Acid—A good volume of material was moving into consuming channels against former orders. Quotations were held at current levels.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Despite spotted demand there was a strong undertone to this market and new high were established last week in the Southeast at $63 for sacked 41 percent with additional bids going unfilled. Because of the high Valley market, it is still possible to ship meal from Augusta and nearby South Carolina mill points as far West as Minnesota. Valley mills seem to be in very comfortable position, and it is expected that they could realize better than $60 for 41 percent loose slab cake, October shipment.

Linseed Meal—Improved demand raised price $4 per ton last week. Deliveries against contracts also moved in better volume.

Minneapolis — Revived meal demand forced prices $4 higher in the spot market with crushers asking and getting $64 per ton for old process meal in bulk. Buyers were aggressive and shipments against old contracts were in excellent volume. Meal shipments totaled 16,520,000 pounds last week, a record high total for a number of years and some say that it is an all time record in modern crushing history.

Shipment of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This Week	16,520,000	11,520,000
Since Sept. 1	105,760,000	82,120,000

Peanut Meal—CCC sold substantial quantities of peanuts for crushing last week, and sizable quantities were offered by crushers at $55 for sacked 41 percent and $60 for 45 percent, but demand from feed trade was poor. On additional sales by CCC for crushing, sacked 41 percent was sold at $54 and 45 percent at $59 for immediate shipment and November.

Soybean Meal—This market continues to show much strength with scattered November trading at $60, bulk, Decatur. There is some short covering by processors in the November-December position. January-September inclusive was offered at $51.50 to $52, bulk Decatur, with April-September around $50. Despite heavy movement of beans, nearly all processors have their November-December production booked to capacity.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was reported slow. Market was unchanged and steady. Offers of new crop crude was firm and this was

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reflected in the local market. Refined grades were without change, and inactive.

Candelilla—This market remained strong, with consuming inquiry active. Business was restricted by the scarcity of stocks on the spot and lack of offers for shipment from Mexico. Crude wax on spot was nominal at 69c. to 70c. per pound and refined at 73c. to 75c. as to seller and quantity.

Oil Chemists Plan

—Continued from page 7

Paints by the Utilization of Calcium Oxide," by A. J. Lewis, J. C. Cowan and N. C. Schlieltz, Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

The first general session in the afternoon will hear the following papers: "Soap Versus Synthetic Detergents," by F. D. Snell, Foster D. Snell, Inc.; "Certain Aspects of Food Standardization After Ten Years Under the New Food and Drug Law," by A. M. Gilbert, Davis & Gilbert; "Nutrition in Relation to the Glyceride Oils," by C. Glenn King. Nutrition Foundation, and "Glyceride Oils in Our National Economy," by P. H. Groggins, Department of Agriculture.

November 16

In the morning the analytical section will hear the following papers: "An Oxidation-Adsorption Method for the Analysis of Methyl Ester Fractions," by H. A. Schuette and Stephen Dal Nogare, University of Wisconsin; "Okraseed Oil. Characteristics of Solvent Extracted and Hydraulic Pressed Oils," by S. A. Hussain and F. G. Dollear, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; "Preparation of Pure Natural Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids by Chromatographic Adsorption Technique," by R. W. Riemenschneider, S. F. Herb and P. L. Nichols, jr., Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; "Revised Constants and Calculations for the Spectrophotometric Determination of Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids," by M. L. Swain, B. A. Brice, P. L. Nichols, jr., and R. W. Riemenschneider, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; "Modification of the Laboratory Centrifuge Method for the Determination of Refining Loss of Soybean Oil," by J. F. Johnson and S. T. Bauer, Drackett Company; "Some Physical and Chemical Properties of Extraction Naphthas," by A. E. MacGee, Skelly Oil Company, and "Drawing Tank Car Samples at Destination. Review of Various Methods and a Proposed New Method," by Egbert Freyer, Spencer Kellogg & Sons.

The following papers will be presented at the nutrition section session: "Fats in Relation to Caloric Efficiency," by R. W. Swift and Alex Black, Pennsylvania State College; "The Need of Fat in Intravenous Feeding," by F. J. Stare, Harvard University; "Effect of Certain Vitamins Upon the Synthesis of Arachidonic Acid," by R. Harris, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "Fatty Acid Structure and Nutritive Value," by B. F. Daubert, University of Pittsburgh, and "The Biological Synthesis of Fatty Acids," by E. Strotz, University of Rochester.

In the afternoon the drying oils section will hear the following papers: "Comparative Study of the Oxidation and Polymerization of Linseed Oil by Application of Some Recently Developed Physical Techniques," by G. A. O'Hare, P. S. Hess and A. F. Kopacki, Congoleum Nairn Company; "Drying Oils from 2,2,6,6-Tetramethylolcyclohexanol and Linseed Fatty Acids, by Harold Wittcoff, General Mills, Inc.; "Refining and Fractionating Soybean Oil with Furfural," by S. W. Glover, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; "Diffraction of X-Ray Spectrum Studies on the Progress of Gelatinization in Drying Oils," by M. Kronstein, New York University; "Styrenated Drying Oils," by H. M. Schroeder and R. L. Terrill, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, and "Thermal Polymerization of Unsaturated Fatty Esters. Normal Methyl Linoleate," by R. F. Paschke and D. H. Wheeler, General Mills, Inc.

The following papers will be presented to the soap and detergents section: "The Effect of Temperature Upon the X-Ray Long Spacing of the System Potassium Laurate-Water-n-Heptane," by O. A. Hoffman and J. W. McBain, Stanford University; "Non-Ionic Detergents From Wax," by W. K. Griesinger, J. A. Nevison and G. A. Gallagher, Atlantic Refining Company; "The Adsorptive Capacity of Cotton for Sodium Oleate," by K. W. Gardiner and L. B. Smith, Lever Brothers Company; "The Chemistry of Detergency," by I. J. Gruntfest and R. M. Young, jr., Rohm & Haas Company; "Detergent in the Textile Industry," by H. C. Borghetty, General Dyestuff Corporation; "The Effect of a Non-Ionic Detergent on the Detergency of Alkyl Aryl Sulphontes and Soap in Hard Water," by George E. Barker, Atlas Powder Company, and "Deodorizer Catch

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Basin Sludges and the Metallic Soaps Found Therein," by W. Newby and E. A. Gulino, Cotton Products Company.

November 17

The industrial section will hear the following papers: "High Temperature Processing of Fatty Oils and Acids," by H. L. Barnebey, Blaw-Knox Company; "The Determination of Rate of Extraction of Crude Lipids from Oil Seeds with Solvents," by M. R. Wingard and W. C. Shand, Blaw-Knox Company; "Pilot Plant Fractionation of Cottonseed. II. Differential Settling," by H. L. E. Vix, J. J. Spadaro, C. H. Murphey, jr., R. M. Persell, E. F. Pollard and E. A. Gastrock, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; "Flavor Reversion in Hydrogenated Soybean Oil 1. The Effect of Double-Degumming. 2. The Effect of Unsaponifiable Matter," by W. G. Taylor, Lever Brothers Company; "Continuous Vacuum Bleaching of Fatty Oils, by R. R. King and F. W. Wharton, Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc.: "The Semi-continuous Deodorization of Fats," by A. E. Bailey, Girdler Corporation, and "Oil Palm Resources of the American Hemisphere," by K. S. Markley, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

The following papers will be presented before the antioxidants section: "Antioxidant Properties of Polyhydroxybenzoic Acids and Their Esters and Other Nuclear Substituted Polyphenols," by S. G. Morris and R. W. Riemenschneider, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; "The Aldehydes Produced During the Autoxidation of Cottonseed Oil," by C. E. Swift, R. T. O'Connor, L .E. Brown and F. G. Dollear, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; "The Flavor Problem of Soybean Oil. V. Some Considerations in the Use of Metal Scavengers in Commercial Operations," by H. J. Dutton, A. W. Schwab, H. A. Moser and J. C. Cowan, Northern Regional Research Laboratory; "Observations on the Mechanism of the Autoxidation of Methyl Linoleate," by W. O. Lundberg, J. R. Chipault and M. J. Hendrickson, Hormel Institute, University of Minnesota; "Butylated Hydroxyanisole. A Superior Antioxidant for Animal Fats," by H. R. Kraybill, L. R. Dugan, jr., F. C. Vibrans, VeNona Swartz, Helen Rezabek and B. W. Beadle, American Meat Institute Foundation, and "Reactions of Fatty Materials with Oxygen. IV. Quantative Determination of Functional Groups," by H. B. Knight and Daniel Swern, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory.

In the afternoon the research section will hear the following papers: "Kinetics of Alkali Isomerization of Linoleic, Linolenic and Arachidonic Acids," by P. L. Nichols, jr., R. W. Riemenschneider and S. F. Herb, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; "The Formation of Traces of Conjugated Tetraenoic and Trienoic Constituents in Autoxidized Linolenic and Linoleic Acids and in Vegetable Oils During Alkali Isomerization," by M. L. Swain and B. A. Brice, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; "Phase Investigation of Fats. III. System Containing Oleic and Palmitic Acids and an Organic Solvent," by W. S. Singleton, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; "A Multi-Purpose Low-Pressure Still," by E. S. Barnitz, Distillation Products, Inc.; "Heats of Solution and Solubilities of Fatty Acids and Water," by C. J. Marsel, Leo F. Ciesielski and Kenneth A. Jackson, New York University, and "Infrared Absorption Studies of Autoxidized Methyl Linoleate," by L. R. Dugan, jr., B. W. Beadle and A. S. Henick, American Meat Institute Foundation.

Oils, Fats Production, Consumption: September

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for September, 1948, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds: Production	Pounds: Consumption
Babassu, crude	[2]	3,330,000
Refined	[2]	[2]
Castor, No. 1, crude	8,268,000	8,313,000
No. 3, crude	2,541,000	1,762,000
Dehydrated	3,333,000	3,891,000
Sulphonated	.....	219,000
Chinawood or tung oil[3]	.....	10,084,000
Coconut, crude	30,003,000	50,150,000
Refined	24,611,000	21,118,000
Corn, crude	17,144,000	17,761,000
Refined	16,020,000	5,428,000
Cottonseed, crude	163,718,000	114,192,000
Refined	103,514,000	103,281,000
Linseed	71,664,000	42,615,000
Olive, edible	.....	105,000
Inedible	.....	80,000
Sulphur or olive foots	.....	[2]
Oiticica	.....	1,287,000
Palm, crude	.....	3,517,000
Refined	.....	340,000
Peanut, crude	2,272,000	5,357,000
Refined	4,809,000	5,448,000
Rapeseed	.....	421,000
Sesame	.....	[2]
Soybean, crude	103,437,000	101,272,000
Refined	92,790,000	105,667,000
All other	1,679,000	3,907,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	97,106,000	11,623,000
Neatsfoot oil	254,000	284,000
Tallow, edible	5,036,000	3,650,000
Inedible	83,469,000	97,812,000

Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[4]

Cod	144,000	842,000
Codliver	5,000	769,000
Marine mammal	.....	2,625,000
Other fish	[5]21,902,000	14,196,000
Other liver	278,000	514,000

Greases

Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	40,789,000	48,536,000
Wool grease	1,403,000	1,938,000

Secondary Proudcts

Animal fats and oil fatty acids	13,467,000	12,807,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	2,679,000	3,032,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	2,692,000	542,000
Grease and lard oil	3,152,000	2,443,000
Oleo oil	3,395,000	355,000
Red oil or oleic acid	5,692,000	3,696,000
Stearic acid	5,170,000	5,036,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[6]	423,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,689,000	1,541,000
Inedible	1,424,000	591,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	7,597,000	8,378,000
Tallow oil	510,000	876,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foods including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	8,319,000	7,335,000

Other Products

Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	9,484,000	7,432,000
crude oil (100% basis)	15,582,000	17,386,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	6,886,000	7,547,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	112,022,000	108,900,000
Inedible	21,965,000	23,460,000
Shortening	123,615,000	462,000
Winterized vegetable oils	36,204,000	.....

[1] Data on production collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics; stocks held by crude peanut oil producers also reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics whereas those held at refineries are collected by the Bureau of Census.
[2] Included in "all other" vegetable oils to avoid disclosure of operation of individual establishments.
[3] Revised figures in pounds for production, January 3,164,000, February 3,166,000, March 2,924,000, April 3,402,000, May 1,908,000 June, 507,000.
[4] Data collected by Fish and Wildlife Service from fish oil producers are preliminary.
[5] Includes 6,835,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard and 13,949,000 pounds of menhaden oil.
[6] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
NOTE: Limitations of the consumption data are given in "Facts for Industry" Series M17-7-07, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, 1943-1947.

Raw Materials Used

	Tons: Consumption	Tons: Stocks Sept. 30
Babassu	[1]	[1]
Castor beans	11,720	13,159
Copra	23,553	16,581
Corn germs	22,633	511
Cottonseed	534,461	985,219
Flaxseed	100,228	239,756
Soybeans	303,860	160,236
Peanuts—		
Farmer's stocks[2]	284	78,464
No. 2 and oil stock[2]	10,176	4,552
Other	2,465	2,595

[1] Included in other seeds.
[2] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data on consumption and stocks of peanuts.
[3] Weights shown for peanuts in shell.
[4] Weights shown for shelled peanuts.

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Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 76

dian seed was shaded to 23c. to 23½c. for spots and to 22c. to 23c. for futures.

Dill—Some differences developed in sellers' opinions on dewhiskered material but some sales were said to have been made at 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound.

Fennel—Competition was more active and markets broke fractionally under the pressure. Argentine seed ended the week at 9½c. to 10c. per pound for spots and goods afloat were held for 10½c. to 10¾c. Thus, the situation seemed mixed.

Mustard—Advices from Montana recorded only fractional declines to 11½c. to 12c. per pound for the yellow variety at the source. Some quarters wanted 16c. for the article on spot. English yellow was also down fractionally to 15½c. to 16c.

Poppy—Dutch seed on the spot was lowered to the basis of 21c. to 22c. per pound. It was the only change in the group.

Sesame—Hulled seed from Nicaragua was somewhat higher at 31c. to 32c. per pound. Natural from Central America was priced a shade lower at 18½c. to 19c.

Spices

Cassia—Selected China rolls were down to 10c. to 10½c. per pound. Kwangsi rolls were 11½c. to 12c. for whole goods. All thin Saigon was on the firm basis of 44c. to 44½c.

Cinnamon—Under competition, the spot market on No. 2 Ceylon was reduced to the basis of 28c. to 29c. per pound.

Cloves—Orders for 50 tons of Madagascar spice were cabled to the primary market last week at 9c. per pound and acceptance was awaited at a late hour in the week. Spot prices showed no change during the period.

Mace—The only change in price came in West Indian material, which item ended the week at $1.10 to $1.15 per pound.

Nutmegs—Lower prices increased interest to the point of raising consumption in some measure. Buyers have been rather cautious of late. Importers feel that the situation may become tighter later on. East Indian material was down to 53c. to 54c. per pound.

Pepper—Black pepper was down to 90c. to 91c. per pound. Nearby futures were 88c. to 89c. and the more distant positions ranged 56c. to 70c. White pepper was lower at 90c. to 91c., too. Pepper to arrive within the next two months had a speculative interest for some. During October-December, 1947, imports were about 5,500 tons. This year for the same period, the arrivals were not expected to reach 2,000 tons.

Botanical Drug Collections

—Continued from page 5

reduction of prices paid diggers in October, 1947, and October, 1948, ranged between 28 percent and 85 percent on angelica root, balm of gilead buds, beth root, black Indian hemp root, blueflag root, cottonroot bark, echinacea root, goldenseal root, liverwort leaves, maiden hair herb, passion flower herb, sarsaparilla root, snake root, wahoo bark of tree, and white pine bark, varying between those limits according to item. The same data revealed 103 articles unchanged from a year ago.

Another picture of the price situation may be obtained from the following tabulation of the extent of some collectors' actual advance in selling prices during the period April 1 to October 1, 1948. Here again only the extent of price rises is show and, of course, the articles presented are but a sampling of the total of domestic botanicals affected:—

Advanced

	Per Pound
Aletris root	$0.15
Boneset herb	0.03
leaves	0.03
Black haw bark of tree	0.04¼
bark of root	0.03¼
Blackberry bark of root	0.06¼
Culvers root	0.14¼
Canada snake root	0.16
Ginseng root	1.00
Horehound herb	0.03
Hydrangea root	0.01¼
Mandrake root	0.07¼
Spearmint leaves	0.06
Sassafras bark, select	0.13
Tansy herb	0.05½
Yellow root	0.05

Declined

	Per Pound
Angelica root	0.10
Chickweed herb	0.03¾
Cranesbill root	0.04¾
Echinacea angustofoila root	0.10
purpurea root	0.05
Lobelia herb	0.25
Ladyslipper root	0.20
Pleurisy root	0.06¾
Serpentaria root	0.50
Wild cherry bark, thick	0.06¾
thin	0.01¾
White pine bark, natural	0.04
rossed	0.03

White pine bark appeared plentiful since it is obtained as a by-product of lumbering operations related to paper making. Wild cherry was apparently in sufficient supply. The low price at which goldenseal had been available and the appearance of export orders for Great Britain seemed to have induced a policy of holding the root against further advances expected to follow those that began with the coming of export needs.

The present shortage of mandrake root was traced to sudden and heavy buying for consumption and there is little held unsold in the country by those who feature that article. Pink and blood roots did not appear to be attracting attention now but the unsold stocks were not believed to be excessive. Black cohosh root was a rising market in September.

Of thirteen warehouses visited in the primary market, only three appeared to be holding stocks larger than a year ago. Two were snugly packed with merchandise much of which had been already sold. No warehouse held anything like the stocks that were common years ago, a time when dealers often had to lease additional facilities to store their stocks. At present, their normal facilities are more than adequate.

So low are the supplies that one highly important botanical merchant in mid-September sent out 4,000 postal requests to diggers, listing only goods actually needed if consumer requirements were to be met. No sudden swelling of deliveries by diggers was expected.

The consensus seemed to be that normal botanical requirements in the United States had decreased considerably in recent years but it also appeared that even the reduced requirements of domestic botanicals was not readily to be met. The steady expansion of lumbering, canning and growing of foodstuff vegetables seemed likely continually to absorb mountain labor to the restriction of drug collection to the very young and the very old.

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10—J. H. Day Ro-Ball Sifters No. 82, two separations screen size 40"x120" with 3 H.P. motors.

1—Buffalo Stainless Extractor, single effect, 7'x 13', 900 sq. ft., forced circulation, ext. calandria type.

4—Pfaudler Glass Lined Vacuum Kettles, 500 gal., 2,500 gal. Jkt'd. or Unjkt'd., with agitators.

7—Pebble and Ball Mills, 24"x30", 36"x36", 36"x48", 6'x5' and 6'x8'.

10—Roller Mills, Lab. size to 16"x10", standard makes.

2—Bartlett & Snow Stainless Vac. Pan Dryers; 7'10"x2'11".

3—Lancaster Type EBG4 Counter Current Stainless Batch Mixers.

2—Spencer Turbo Compressors in Stainless 1875 CFM.

1—Stainless 550 gal. Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Reactor.

1—Aluminum 1,300 gal. Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Reactor.

1—Baker Perkins 10 gal. Vac. Type Double Arm Jacketed Mixer.

6—Andersen Expellers; Duo, Super-Duo, RB's and No. 1.

5—Bartlett & Snow Indirect Heat Calciners with Thermalloy heating tube; size 2' x 12'.

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All equipment still set up and some units still in use

MAIN ITEMS

1—Proctor & Schwartz Soap CHIP DRYER, with hate type 2-roll 4' dia. cooling rolls, 5 section, 72" apron.

1—Jones type "A" horizontal, automatic, SOAP PRESS.

1—Jones type "B" vertical, automatic, SOAP PRESS.

4—Jacketed SOAP CRUTCHERS: 2—3,500 lb. vertical, 2—1,500 lb. vertical, 1—1,500 lb. horizontal.

30—Rectangular Horizontal and Vertical steel TANKS, all sizes, up to 24,000 Gal., many with heating coils.

1—Houchin 10" Jumbo Plodder.

1—Houchin 8" Preliminary PLODDER.

1—Howes Bag Packer.

1—F & H Soap WRAPPING MACHINE.

2—Houchin 4-roll GRANITE MILLS, each roll 18" x 30", belt driven.

1—Houchin 30" Automatic CUTTING TABLE.

3—Houchin SOAP STRAINERS.

15—Blackmer, Worthington, and Quimby Soap and Centrifugal PUMPS, mostly motor driven.

1—W & T 30" FILTER PRESS, recessed, 36 plates.

We suggest your immediate inspection. Send for Descriptive Circular.

Arrange to inspect by contacting our New York Office, BArclay 7-0600, or our Newark Office, MArket 3-0600. This plant is less than 15 minutes away from our Newark Office by car.

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
13-18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.—TEL. BArclay 7-0600
Shops: 335 Doremus Ave., Newark, N. J. Cable Address: Equipment, N. Y.

WANTED—YOUR IDLE MACHINES—SEND LIST NOW

FOR SALE

Steel Storage Tanks

2—8,000 gallon, Coiled or Non-Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.

25—10,000 gallon, Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.

Available at Once!

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, INC.

"Founded 1930"

13454 S. Brainard Ave., Chicago 33, Ill.

"ANYTHING containing IRON or STEEL"

Pebble Mills. 1 and 4 gal. Jar Mills
50 gal. One Piece Porcelain Jar Mill
50 gal. porcelain lined.
180 gal. silex lined.
2-450 gal. silex lined.
Abbe Rotary Cutter, No. 2.
4"x9" Three Roll Mill
6"x12" Thropp Rubber Mill
3 Gal. Pony Mixer, with Motor
Air Compressors: 15½x10x10 9x9
1 and 3 Mikro Pulverizers

Send for Stock List

LAWLER COMPANY

Durham Ave. & L.V.R.R. Metuchen, N.J.

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

15—Sharples Super Pressurite Centrifuges.

1—Tolhurst 40" center slung Centrifuge.

1—No. 2TH Mikro Pulverizer.

4—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.

1—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed Kettle, 10 gallons.

5—Monel Storage Tanks, 1,800 gallons.

1—J. H. Day Mogal Kneading & Mixing Machine, Type MDB, Class 8, Size 5.

1—Baker Perkins stainless steel jacketed Mixer, 100 gals.

2—Shriver plate and frame Filter Presses, 42" x 42".

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900 UNION, N. J.

PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

1—7 HP Kane High Pressure Fire Tube Gas fired Boiler.
1—60" dia. Rubber covered perforated basket suspended centrifugal with 440 volt 3 phase A. C. motors.
1—Reeves speed control unit 1 HP. Ratio 189 to 1
1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer 32" dia. x 90" long.
2—Sperry 24" C. I. flush type plate and frame one eye open delivery filter presses.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Pressure filter—36" dia. having 36 leaves on 4" centers.
1—19½" dia. x 15" deep—⅝" thick Stainless Steel kettle with bolted cover. 16 gals. capacity.
1—24" D x 20" deep open top jacketed Stainless Steel kettle. 30 gals. capacity.
1—J. H. Day "Hercules" 6 Barrel heavy duty mixer with 20 HP A. C. motor and 2 HP tilting motor.
1—J. H. Day "Imperial" 75 Gal. jacketed sigma blade tilting mixer with A. C. motor.
1—Readco sigma blade tilting jacketed heavy duty 100 gallon mixer.
4—24"x48" single ribbon and paddle dry powder mixers with A. C. motors and starters.

Distributors for Crocker Wheeler Electric Motors and Generators.
Full line of pumps, tanks, kettles, mills of all kinds.
Ask for latest stock sheet "G."

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AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
59 HYATT AVENUE, NEWARK 5, N. J.
PHONE MITCHELL 2-3536

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal. dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, stainless steel and aluminum 30 to 250 gal. cap.
1—36" Stainless Klein Filter & Slurry Feeder—new.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank 5' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Bullovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 and 24 cu. ft.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gal. each.
4—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gal. each.
Sterilizers 18x18 and 24x27 with clamp-down covers and safety valves.
1—Sperry Filter 18x18—24 plate.
1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. motor.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with Agitator.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL

2—Ransome Rotary Agitators 9' dia. x 11'6" new.
Write or Wire for Details

H. LOEB & SON

4643 LANCASTER AVENUE PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

SWITCH to BRILL EQUIPMENT with that "NEW LOOK" IT LASTS

16—2 Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Ross Eng. Co. Truck Dryers, 500 sq. ft. drying surface. Each Dryer complete with 2 trucks, Aero-Fin Heaters, fans, motors, excellent condition.

5—Abbe 6'x8', 5'x4' porcelain-lined, jacketed, Pebble Mills, motor driven.

1—J. H. Day stainless steel Jumbo jacketed horizontal Batch Mixer, 1490 cu. ft.
10—Batch and Powder Mixers, 300 to 4000 lbs.
1—3TH Micro Pulverizer with motors.
2—Day Re-Ball No. 81 Single Deck Screeners, 40"x120", all stainless steel construction.
10—Stainless Steel Kettles, 50 to 300 gals.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each with 20—42"x42" shelves.
2—Devine 4'x12' Steam Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryers with reduction drives.
3—J. H. Day 3 Roll water-cooled Roller Mills, 12"x32" and 16"x40", motor driven.
8—J. H. Day 100 gal. Lead Mixers.
2—Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 50 gals.
5—Sperry Filter Presses, 24", 30", 36".
3—Sperry 42"x42" Aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Presses, corner feed, closed delivery.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 2, 316 stainless.
2—Sharples No. 16 Vaportite Centrifuges, stainless steel bowls, motor driven.
2—AT&M 48" Suspended Centrifugals, stainless, solid baskets, motor driven.
4—Anderson Super Duo Oil Expellers, 40 H.P.
5—Stokes & Smith, Rodgers, Powder and Paste Fillers.
4—Kiefer Rotary Vacuum Fillers, 16 and 24 stem.
2—Kiefer Visco Fillers.
20—Olivite Centrifugal Acid Pumps, 2", motor driven.

2000 ITEMS IN STOCK — INQUIRIES SOLICITED

Sales Representative for

GEO. G. RODGERS CO., INC.

New Equipment

Mixers — Fillers — Kettles — Tanks — Conveyors

SEND FOR CATALOG

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

225 WEST 34th STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Phone: BRyant 9-2040

IN STOCK

1—Baker Perkins 200 gal. Double arm Jack. Mixer.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12" x 36" Steel Mill 20 H.P. Motor.
2—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 24" & 3' x 8".
4—Allbright-Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 71-36" copper leaves on 2" centers, hydraulic opening & closing.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel Bubble Cap Column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x20"
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 9—40"x42" steam shelves, 6" spacings.
3—Pebble Mills 6' x 8', 54" x 48" & 24" x 36".
2—Sperry 18" sq. Lead Filter Presses.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
4—Shriver & Independ. Pl. & Fr. Wood Filter Presses, 18" x 24" sq.
8—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals.
1—Sprout Waldron 40" x 84" Single Deck Sifter, motor driven.
1—Royle No. 2 Perfected Extruder.
2—Abbe No. 1S Bluteregess Sifters.
5—Tyler 28 Jr. Hummer Screens, 24" x 66".
1—Tyler Ro-Tap Sifter ¾ HP.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge Also 26" Rubber-Lined.
3—Lehman 3-Roll Water Cooled Steel Mills, 9" x 32", 12" x 20" & 16" x 40"
2—Stokes RD4 Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia. Also ⅝" 1", 1¼", also single punch.
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
8—Jones Type E, A & K automatic Soap Presses.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
1—Houchin 12" x 24" 3-Roll Granite Stone Mill.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 H.P.
2—Manton Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizers, type 200 & 300.
Devine 500 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills.
1—250 gal. lead-lined Kettle
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Knapp Can Labeler
2—Burkhard 28" & 30" Revolving Pans
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3" x 2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Gruendler 5" x 6" Jaw Crusher.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Sanco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit Kettles, 250, 400, 500 gals.
25—Stainless Tanks, 100 to 3,000 gals.
1—Colton Hand Tube Filler.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 40, 60, 80, 100, 375 & 500 gals., some agitated.
12—Alum. Jack. Kettles, 30 to 100 gals.
18—Copper Jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ½-2 HP.
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars.
1—Abbe No. 0 Rotary Cutter 5 H.P.
1—Williams No. 2 Hammer Mill.
3—Jeffrey & Stedman Hammer Mills 12" x 9" 15" x 8" & 24" x 11".
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
1—Jeffrey 18" x 48" Single Deck Conveyor Screen
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
6—Centrifugals 26", 30" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
4—Dopp Jack Kettles 10 to 50 gals.
1—Blystone 2,500 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Horiz. Mixers, 20 to 250 gal.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
1—Priest 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—Worth 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18" x 72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders.
1—Double Stand Steel 4-Roller Mill
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry Chip, Liquid, etc.

Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY

90 WEST ST., NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
WOrth 2-5745

Nitrogen Quotas Ordering

—Continued from page 4

been placed before the deadline. The amendment to direction number 4A, just announced by the ODC, makes no change in the basic requirement that 75 percent of the allotment be shipped before January 1 but does make it possible for those countries to place certified orders for 25 percent of the allotment for shipment after January 1, if the orders are placed before November 30.

EXCELLENT EQUIPMENT — NEW AND REBUILT

for Immediate Delivery

1—Fitzpatrick style D, stainless steel comminuting mill, 5 H.P. motor.
1—Charlotte 3 H.P. colloid mill, direct drive.
1—Devine 6 shelf vacuum dryer.
2—Arenco automatic tube closer, filler and crimper.
2—NEW Pfaudler 150 gallon, jacketed & agitated evaporating pans.
1—Pfaudler 100 vacuum still.
20—NEW and Unused Pfaudler 200 gallon glass-lined tanks, G.L. valves.
1—Stokes 6' x 4' single drum atmospheric dryer.
2—200 gallon aluminum kettles, 2-3 jacketed.
1—Standard Knapp automatic top & bottom gluer & sealer, type 429. Complete with 12' long compression belt.
1—Pfaudler 200 gallon reactor, complete with agitator and motor.
1—Sperry 24 x 24 wood filter press, open delivery.
2—New Tolhurst 42" stainless steel centrifuges.

SEND FOR OUR LATEST BULLETIN DESCRIBING MANY, MANY HUNDREDS OF ADDITIONAL ITEMS. . . .

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE ? ?

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION

146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK, 13

WOrth 4-8130

MEC **FOR SALE** MEC

1—Oliver Cont. Vac. Filter, 5'4" x 8' (New).
1—Mojonnier Double Effect Tubular Evaporator, 5800 lbs. Hr. 1st effect, 3,420 lbs. 2nd effect.
1—Stokes Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40" x 44", 20 Shelves.
1—Devine No. 23 Double Dr. Vac. Shelf Dryer, 13 Shelves 59" x 78".
5—Atmos. Double Drum Dryers, 24" x 36", 32" x 90" and 48" x 120".
1—Buffalo 5' x 12' Vacuum Drum Dryer, Chrome Drum.
3—Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 4' x 20' and 5' x 30'.

CENTRIFUGES

3—AT&M 48" Stainless Steel—Imperforate Baskets—Bottom Discharge.
1—AT&M 32" Steel — Imperforate Basket—Bottom Discharge.
2—Centerslung 60"—Steel Perf. Baskets.
1—Stainless Steel 32" Basket—Bottom Discharge.
1—Denver 20" x 24" Centrifuge.
1—Sharples Super Centrifuge Stainless Steel Bowl.
1—Stainless Steel 48" Perf. Basket—Bottom discharge.
3—DeLaval Separators 84—11 with 3 H.P. Ex. Pf. Motors.

5—Stainless Steel Jack. Kettles, 1,300 gals.
10—Stainless Steel Condensers, 150 sq. ft.
4—Cast Iron & Steel Jack. Kettles, 200-2,000 gals.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills.
2—Hardinge Mills 36" x 8" and 4½' x 24".
1—Charlotte Stainless Steel Colloid Mill, 100-300 g.p.h. capacity.
8—Horiz. Powder Mixers, 400-3,500 lb. cap.
2—Rotex Screens, 20" x 84" and 40" x 72".
2—Day 35 gal. Jack. D. A. Mixer, Vacuum Cover, and 50 gal. Day Imperial.

New Stainless Steel Tanks and Jacketed Kettles—all capacities.

Above is only a partial listing. Send for Bulletin A-21.

We Buy Your Surplus

THE MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORP.

533 W. Broadway, New York 12, N. Y.
GR. 5-6630

NOV 1 1948 XUM

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication

AGENCIES OFFERED

Distribution Wanted: By well organized agents or distributors of chemicals, covering feed & fertilizer trade, product is high grade manganese sulphate. Must be handled exclusively, no objection to non-conflicting lines, write giving area covered, address OPD 177.

AGENCIES WANTED

Export house, specializing in export of chemicals and raw materials for the protective coating industry desires to represent additional manufacturers in export field. Agents in all principal world markets. OPD 153.

BUSINESS OFFERED

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical business having own fully equipped plant of more than 20,000 square feet, in New England city. Established over 50 years. New England and Eastern distribution. A going concern with unlimited opportunity. Relatively small cash investment required. OPD 179.

CAPITAL OFFERED

Organic Chemist will invest capital full time services in a small chemical concern in Metropolitan area. Experienced in organic synthetic chemistry. OPD 180.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For sale: One De Vilbiss QM 5663—5 gal. tank with air driven agitator and No. 54-E Gun with 80 ft. of air hose between compressor and tank, 75 ft. of air hose and 75 ft. of fluid hose between tank and gun; One Model PPS 25 Scott portable air compressor 28.4 cu. ft. set at 80-lb. pressure driven by 5 H.P. Briggs & Stratton gasoline engine. Above equipment slighily used but all in excellent condition. OPD 159.

1 Sharpless No. 1A air driven laboratory super centrifuge, slightly used, perfect condition. OPD 183.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted to Buy: Equipment for manufacturing low or high pressure Aerosol Bombs. Willing to buy entire plant. OPD 184.

Salt Spray cabinet, any size. Must be in good condition. Baltimore Paint & Color Works, Baltimore 23, Md.

FACILITIES OFFERED

High vacuum distillation, fractionation, processing, extraction, solvent removal. Specializing in essential oils, aromatics, flavor materials, solid extracts and soluble resins. Modern stainless steel and glass lined equipment plus 25 years experience. OPD 160.

FACILITIES WANTED

Require about 1,200 feet equipped or unequipped for fine-chemicals research laboratory. Preferably in Newark, New Jersey or suburbs. Must be entirely private. OPD 178.

FOR SALE

Bottles at sacrifice prices, surplus 1 oz., 4 oz., 16 oz., Boston Rounds, 2 oz., Emerald Green Oval's with pipette fitment. Also metal or plastic caps for above. P. O. Box 230, Beacon, New York.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Horehound paste (solid extract Horehound Herb-Marribium vulgare) 800 lbs. — Penick available immediately—will send sample, 60c. per pound. J. J. Spector, P.O. Box 526, St. Louis 3, Missouri.

Ammonium dichromate—12,000 lbs. in 1 lb. bottles available for immediate delivery. Manufactured by Mallinckrodt. Cobalt chloride—2,400 lbs. in 400 lb. barrels available for immediate delivery at a reduced price. Sabin Metal Corp., 40 Lispenard St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.—WAlker 5-6383.

For Sale: 5,000 lbs. Diethyl Cellosolve Carbide, 1,500 lbs Carboxy Methyl Cellulose Dow, 6,000 lbs. Isoquinoline Barrett, 20,000 lbs. Sod. Meta Borate, 2,000 lbs. Plastizer. Will dispose at remarkable prices. OPD 192, WOrth 2-6547.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus chemicals, solvents, oils, waxes, etc. Highest prices paid. Our rating $500,000. OPD 188.

Propylene glycol:—Wish to purchase any quantity available. John Clarke Co., Inc., 135 Front Street, New York 5. WHitehall 3-6450.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 189.

PLANTS OFFERED

Former brewery. Near Lincoln, Nebraska, concrete structures, trackage. Now manufacturing corn syrups. Has ion exchanger. Cheap power, natural gas. Would like to open negotiations with chemical or other manufacturer. Would consider exchanging property for capital stock in operating company. Write for further information John M. Alexander & Co., 230 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Chemical property for sale, located on tide water at Wilmington, Delaware. Railroad spur to plant. Approximately 3½ acres improved by brick power house, with new oil fired boiler. Four-story brick and steel process building, containing pot stills, blending tanks, etc., in good condition. 175,000 gallons of storage tanks, equipped with heating coils. Three one-story concrete block warehouses. Frame office building. Six acres of additional land obtainable if desired. Address inquiries to F. William Carr, Receiver, 600 North American Building, Wilmington 7, Delaware.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted — Complete plants, also machinery — Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) assets, (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible, strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS VACANT

Production chemist familiar with production synthetic iron oxide. Unusual opportunity for advancement. OPD 172.

Dry color chemist wanted—Familiar with manufacture chrome colors, iron blues, etc. Excellent opportunity to take charge management, production and sales. Must be able to produce modern colors. Outstanding possibilities for advancement. OPD 171.

Dry color salesman. Medium sized eastern manufacturer of highest quality organic pigments seeks salesman with experience and entree into consuming industries. State experience, age, income requirements, other pertinent data. OPD 139.

Salesmen with following to sell coating materials to the toy, novelty, paper, wood and metal industries. All territories. Good opportunity. Write to Synganic, Inc., 3601 12th Avenue, Brooklyn 18, N. Y.

Export manager, preferably chemist, experienced in organic chemicals, pigments, dyes and resins, to establish new department in substantial firm active in other industrial chemical lines. OPD 185.

Pharmaceutical salesmen for complete line and specialties. Salary and commissions. Nationally known old firm. Car essential. Territories available: Milwaukee, St. Louis, W. Tennessee, S. E. Kansas, S. E. South Dakota-Nebraska, N. Wisconsin. Give full particulars. Opportunity unlimited to grow with us. Reply OPD 186.

Salesmen: Wanted by established crude drug firm for following exclusive territories: One for California, one for Texas, and Louisiana, and one for Chicago and vicinity. Prefer men familiar with trade. OPD 187.

Thoroughly experienced coater wanted by pharmaceutical chemist to assist in preparing new line; full or part time including evenings; excellent pay and big opportunity for right person in new business now forming. OPD 191, SA 2-7160.

POSITIONS WANTED

Young man, single, graduate chemist and engineer, thoroughly experienced all phases of vinyl resin manufacture. Plant design, plant construction, operation, research and development. Salary secondary to opportunity. OPD 181.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical sales position or exporter's assistantship desired. Graduate chemist with excellent technical background. Over a year's sales, supervisory and laboratory experience. Age 24, married veteran willing to train and relocate. OPD 190.

SODIUM LEASE

United States Department of the Interior, bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Notice is hereby given that the 10 acre tract of land, known as the "Little Placer," namely the SW¼SW¼NE¼ sec. 24, T. 11 N., R. 8 W., S.B.M., California, is offered for sodium lease by sealed bids at a minimum bid of $40 000 on the terms hereinafter specified, to qualified bidders of the highest cash amount as a bonus for the privilege of leasing the land under section 24 of the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 447, 30 U.S.C. sec 262), as amended. All bids must be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Wasnington 25, D. C., on or before 1 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, December 22, 1948. Each bidder must submit with the bid one-fifth of the amount bid in cash or by certified check or money order made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States and file the showing of qualifications to receive a lease required under 43 CFR 195.24 (b), as amended. The envelopes should be plainly marked "Bid for sodium lease not to be opened before 1 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, December 22, 1948." No bid received after the hour specified herein for receiving bids will be considered. No bid submitted by or on behalf of any of the defendants or officers or directors of any of the defendants named in the anti-trust proceedings initiated by the United States of America against Borax Consolidated, Ltd., et. al., in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division (Civil Action No. 2:3690-G and Criminal No. 28900-S), or against American Potash and Chemical Corporation, et. al., in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Civil Action No. 8-498), or by any holder of a controlling interest in the stock of any of the defendant companies or any company in which the defendants hold a controlling interest, will be considered. Terms of lease: (1) A royalty payment of 10 percent of the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and other related products at the point of shipment to market, which royalty shall not be less than $2.00 a ton of 2,000 pounds of ore hoisted; (2) A minimum investment of $250,000 during the first three years of the lease, but ownership by the successful bidder of the Western Borax Mine property (S½ sec. 24, T. 11 N., R. 8 W., S.B.M.) will be accepted in satisfaction of this investment requirement, if the leased lands are operated through facilities existing on that property and if that property is by mutual agreement made subject to the operating regulations approved June 2, 1927 (30 CFR, chap. II, part 231); (3) A minimum annual production to a value of not less than $10,000 a year commencing with the fourth lease year and (4) A bond in the sum of $5,000. A lease, if issued, shall contain a provision that the lessee shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin and shall require an identical provision to be included in all subcontracts. Prior to the issuance of a lease, the successful bidder must pay the remainder of his bid, the annual rental at the rate of 25 cents an acre for the first lease year, and furnish lease forms and a satisfactory bond in the amount specified herein (43 CFR 195.20). Upon acceptance of the successful bid, the deposits of the other bidders will be returned. Bidders are warned against violation of section 59, U. S. Criminal Code, approved March 4, 1909, prohibiting unlawful combination or intimidation of bidders. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. The bonus bid and all moneys received as rental and royalties under the lease, or otherwise, for sodium deposits extracted from the land will be deposited in a special trust fund in the Treasury, under 31 U.S.C. sec 725r, pending the final judgment in the cases of Burnham Chemical Company v. Julius A. Krug, et. al., Civil Action No. 1579-47 and the West Coast Exploration Company v. J. A. Krug, Civil Action No. 1118-48, both in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Marion Clawson, Director

FOR SALE

AGITATORS—MIXERS

36—Portable 1 HP to ¼ HP, 1725 RPM and 400 RPM—many Expl. Pr.
18—Side Entering, 6" to 18" dia. Prop.
9—Conical Blenders, 25 to 500 lb.
16—Dry Mixers, 200 lb. to 3500 lb. cap.
4—Paste Mixers 50 to 400 lb.
1—H. D. double arm, jktd., tilting, stainless, 150 gal. wkg. cap.
7—H. D. double arm, jktd., tilting, 50 to 150 gal. wkg. cap.

AUTOCLAVES

1—50 gal. Aluminum, Agit.
1—130 gal. Steel, Jktd.

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT

Automatic & Semi-Automatic Fillers for liquids, pastes & powders; cappers & crowners, labelers, bottle cleaners, case gluers and stitchers, roller and belt conveyors, etc.

CONDENSERS—EXCHANGERS

22—Tubular, Brass, Bronze or Copper, 85 to 3800 sq. ft.
10—45 & 6 Tubular, steel, 31 sq. ft.
18—Single & double pipe coolers.

FILTERS

3—Rotary Vac; 8'x8' Rubber & lead cvr; 8'x6' stainless; 6'x3' steel.
1—Sweetland No. 10, 53 bronze lvs.
8—P & F; Bronze 30"; Wood 30"; C. I. 24", 30", 42"; Lead 18", 12".

MISCELLANEOUS

10—Centrifuges: DeLaval No. 600, No. AA-00, Sharples No. 6, No. 16P, No. 18V.
3—Basket Centrifugals: 20" copper, 30" monel, 48" monel.
2—Ammonia Compressors 6"x9".
2—Tray Dryers, 94 & 1030 sq. ft.
3—Double Drum Dryers, 22"x38".
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Tablet Machine: Colton single, No. 4.
Filter Presses: 24" cast iron, 30" alum.
Colloid Mill: Premier 5", 5 h.p.
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Corley Gets New Position On Louisville U. Faculty

The University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., has appointed Dr. G. L. Corley acting head of the department of chemistry, to succeed the late Dr. Clarence C. Vernon. Dr. Corley has been professor of chemistry at the university since 1927.

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Ky. Liquefied Petroleum Group Elects Officers

The Kentucky Liquefied Petroleum Association elected Miss Francis L. Holliday of the Cumberland Natural Gas Company, president at its first annual meeting in Louisville, Ky. Other officers chosen were:—vice president, Charles Schaeffer, Vercamp Corporation, and secretary-treasurer, Charles C. Keesy, Bottle Gas Distributing Company.

In addition to the officers, those elected to serve on the board of directors were:—R. B. Jones, Airline Gas Company; R. N. Short, Red Devil Butane Gas Company; J. M. Hayes, Elizabethtown Gas Company; R. B. Greene, Midwest Bottled Gas Company; James A. Lewis, Roll & Lewis, and S. R. Harvey, Davis & Harvey Appliance Company.

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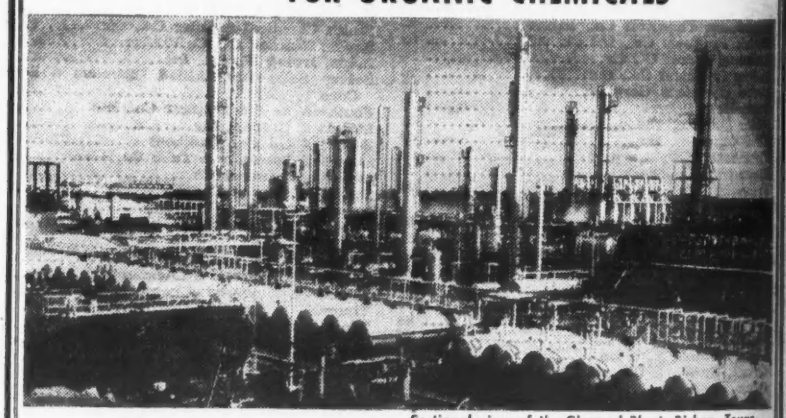

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